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# FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

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Feature of Issue (page 256): SHEEP AND WOOL - PART I

## RICE PRODUCTION IN INDIA

The 1929-30 production of cleaned rice in India is estimated at 69,101,326,000 pounds, according to a cable to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from the International Institute of Agriculture. This estimate is 3 per cent below the production of 70,972,160,000 pounds in 1928-29, but is 2 per cent above the average production during the five years, 1924-25 to 1928-29. See table, page 291.

## CURRENT MARKET CONDITIONS

The demand for raw wool in Bradford, England, is being maintained at recent levels, according to a cable from Consul Macatee, but prices are still relatively high compared with those quoted for tops and yarn. Buyers are proceeding cautiously and no forward buying is apparent. There has been a further decline in spinning activity and the improvement reported last week in fine worsted piece goods has not been maintained. Current conditions in the world wool situation are summarized on page 256.

The British pork market was irregular during the week ended February 26, according to Liverpool averages cabled by Agricultural Commissioner Foley at London. American green bellies were easier, the average of \$17.81 per 100 pounds being 66 cents under a year ago. Canadian green sides, however, were up slightly, while Danish Wiltshires were steady at \$23.90. American short cut green sides were down from the preceding week, but the current average of \$22.59 was still above a year ago. Lard was weaker to reach \$12.06. See table, page 293.

In the German hog market, prices were lower during the week ended February 26 than at any time since early December 1928, according to information cabled by Agricultural Commissioner Steere at Berlin. The current average price of heavy hogs in that market was \$16.42 per 100 pounds, only slightly higher than a year earlier. Lard prices at Hamburg also were down for the week indicated, the average of \$12.31 being \$1.94 below last year's corresponding average. See table, page 293.

In the principal European butter markets, comparatively unimportant changes were reported in butter prices during the week ended February 27. The Copenhagen official quotation was unchanged at the equivalent of 34.5 cents, as was also the Berlin official quotation at 33.5. In London, continental butters were well maintained and colonial generally a shade lower. Danish in London at 37.4 cents was selling at more than 3 cents above New York at 34.0 cents. Supplies from Southern Hemisphere sources are now heavy and conditions affecting production continue favorable, particularly in Australia where rains are prolonging the season of flush production in the dairy states generally. See table, page 293.

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## BREAD GRAINS

1930 wheat acreage

The 1930 wheat acreage in the 9 countries for which estimates have been received is 112,816,000 acres as compared with 113,685,000 acres in the same countries in 1929. No estimates have been received during the past week. It will be noted that the 1930 total so far reported is below the corresponding estimates for each year shown in the table on page 288.

European growing conditions

Some rain fell in France and northern Italy during the week ended February 27, but otherwise there was comparatively little precipitation in European countries, according to a cable to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Agricultural Commissioner L. V. Steere at Berlin. Freezing temperatures at night followed by thawing temperatures during the day were general in most countries during the week. There is very little snow cover. Very cold, clear weather was reported in Russia except in the extreme southern regions. The "plans" for the collection of seed for the spring sowing campaign are reported to have been fully executed in the Ukraine and Central Fertile Region by the middle of February. Collections in the other regions, however, are still very unsatisfactory.

Wheat production in 1929

The 1929 wheat production in 44 countries was 3,290,170,000 bushels, or 14 per cent below the production of 3,824,689,000 bushels in the same countries in 1928. The summary table is given on page 288.

Movement to marketUnited States

The exports of wheat including flour from the United States from July 1, 1929 to February 22, 1930 were 112,238,000 bushels against 116,677,000 bushels during the same period of 1928-29. Exports during the week ended February 22 were 1,111,000 bushels against 2,136,000 bushels the previous week and 1,404,000 bushels during the week ended February 25, 1929.

Canada

Stocks of wheat in store in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on February 21 were 151,138,000 bushels against 150,900,000

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bushels on February 14 and 137,478,000 bushels on February 22, 1929. Receipts of wheat at Fort William and Port Arthur during the week ended February 21 were 458,000 bushels and shipments were 141,000 bushels. Total receipts during the season since August 1 were 86,298,000 bushels against 261,658,000 bushels during the same period last year. Total shipments this season to February 21 were 82,304,000 bushels against 227,879,000 bushels during the same period in 1928-29. Receipts at Vancouver during the week ended February 21 were 1,702,000 bushels and shipments were 1,203,000 bushels. Total receipts for the season were 31,780,000 bushels and total shipments were 26,695,000 bushels.

Russia

Grain shipments from the South Russian Ports from July 1 to February 20, according to Mr. Steere, were as follows: Wheat 2,168,000 bushels, barley 14,861,000 bushels, corn 591,000 bushels, rye 236,000 bushels, and oats 344,000 bushels.

Foreign market conditionsEurope

Prices on the European grain markets tended downward during the week excepting in France where a firmer tone was noted, reports Mr. Steere. The spot price of domestic wheat at Hamburg declined 3 cents during the week to \$1.58 per bushel on February 26. The spot price of rye at Berlin remained unchanged at \$0.97 per bushel. The German Government has prolonged to May 31 the compulsory 50 per cent domestic wheat milling regulation. Increased tariff rates and new milling regulations are being proposed in both Sweden and Czechoslovakia.

China

Stocks of wheat flour in store in warehouses at Tientsin had declined to an almost normal condition at the end of January, according to a cable from Consul General Gauss at Tientsin. Stocks on January 31 were estimated at approximately 2,000,000 bags as compared with 2,500,000 bags on December 31 and 5,500,000 bags on September 30, when stocks reached the highest total on record. Flour arrivals at the port of Tientsin during January were estimated at 280,000 bags against 230,000 bags during December. No heavy buying is taking place and only small orders are being placed for future delivery. Flour production by the local mills during January amounted to 454,000 bags, which was slightly below the production during December. Sales during January were slightly better than during either November or December. Flour prices at Tientsin on January 31 were as follows: American \$1.33 per bag, Canadian \$1.22 per bag, Japanese

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\$1.30 per bag, Shanghai and Yangtze Valley \$1.29 per bag, and local milled flour \$1.39 per bag. The quotations on December 31 were: American \$1.34, Canadian \$1.16, Japanese \$1.22, Shanghai and Yangtze Valley \$1.26, and local milled \$1.39 per bag.

United States wheat prices

Domestic wheat markets were weak and erratic during the week ended February 27 and prices hit new low levels for the season during the middle of the week, but recovered somewhat during the last part of the week, although closing prices of futures were only about two cents above the low closing price. Basic conditions have not changed greatly, and there was little in the market news to explain the big drop in prices other than action in sympathy with foreign markets. The closing price of May futures at Chicago on February 27 was approximately 110 cents as compared with 113 cents February 20 and 129 cents a year ago. May wheat at Winnipeg closed approximately three cents higher on February 27 than on February 20. The close of May futures at Liverpool was 119 cents as compared with 117 cents February 20 and 134 cents a year ago. May futures at Buenos Aires were unchanged at 104 cents on February 26 as compared with the price on February 19.

Cash wheat markets weakened with the futures markets during the week ended February 21 and prices declined considerably with the exception of the grades of wheat being taken by the National Grain Corporation. The decline in the price of these grades was less marked. The weighted average cash price of all classes and grades at six markets declined four cents to 115 cents per bushel, which is the same as the low point of the season reached last November, and as compares with 120 cents at this time a year ago. This is the first time since the third week in July that this average price has been below the price a year before. Of the various classes of wheat, the average price of all sub-classes and grades of durum and soft red winter made the greatest decline. The Grain Corporation was not taking these classes of wheat except durum at Duluth up through the week under review. No. 2 amber durum at Minneapolis declined eight cents to 104 cents as compared with 130 cents last year, while No. 2 red winter at St. Louis declined six cents to 121 cents. The grades of No. 1 dark northern spring at Minneapolis and No. 2 hard winter at Kansas City, which are being purchased by the Grain Corporation, each declined only one cent to 125 and 112 cents respectively as compared with 139 and 120 cents respectively a year ago. The price of western white, as indicated by the average of daily cash closing prices at Seattle, declined four cents to 112 cents per bushel as compared with 122 cents last year. Average cash prices will decline some for the week ended February 28. The spread between cash closing prices at Minneapolis and Winnipeg widened seven cents to ten cents in favor of Minneapolis during the week as compared with a spread of seven cents last year.

## CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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WHEAT: Closing prices of May futures

Date	Chicago		Kansas City		Minneapolis		Winnipeg		Liverpool		Buenos Aires a/	
	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Jan. 23	122	128	121	121	122	128	129	135	136	137	b/112	b/117
30	127	120	120	114	121	120	129	126	135	132	115	118
Feb. 6	127	121	119	113	121	120	129	126	136	126	115	114
13	133	123	124	116	126	123	134	128	136	129	117	113
20	133	113	125	106	127	114	135	114	136	117	116	104
27	129	110	121	105	123	114	131	117	134	119	115	104
Mar. 6	127		119		122		130		133		114	
13	130		122		124		131		134		114	
20	127		119		122		129		131		111	

a/ Prices are of day previous to other prices.

b/ February futures.

## WHEAT: Weighted average cash prices at stated markets

Week ended	All classes and grades six markets		No. 2 Hard winter: Kansas City		No. 1 Dk.n.spring: Minneapolis		No. 2 Amber durum: Minneapolis		No. 2 Red winter: St. Louis		Western white: Seattle a/	
	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Jan. 17	115	121	114	118	130	131	122	118	141	134	118	123
24	118	122	119	118	132	131	138	119	142	133	120	123
31	117	118	117	114	131	127	132	115	144	129	118	120
Feb. 7	117	117	117	112	134	125	132	111	139	123	118	116
14	119	119	118	112	136	126	129	112	141	127	121	117
21	120	115	120	112	139	125	130	104	145	121	122	113
28	117		118		136		126		138		121	
Mar. 7	115		117		132		129		135		118	
14	117		119		132		123		139		121	

a/ Weekly average of daily cash quotations basis No. 1 sacked 30 days delivery.

## CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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Rye production in 1929

The 1929 rye production in 24 European countries stands unchanged at 901,005,000 bushels against 901,139,000 bushels in the same countries in 1928. See table, page 288.

## FEED GRAINS

Barley

The 1929 barley production as reported by 40 countries again stands at 1,477,361,000 bushels, a decrease of 0.8 per cent from the production in the same countries in 1928, while the production in the 28 European countries is 9.2 per cent above that of the previous year. See barley production table, page 289. Recent rains in North Africa have been reported as being very beneficial to the 1930 barley crop.

Exports of barley from the United States, Canada, Argentina, and the Danubian countries from July 1 to the latest dates available total 82,595,000 bushels, a decrease of 14.3 per cent from the shipments during the same periods of the preceding year. United States exports declined considerably during the week ended February 22. No. 2 barley at Minneapolis during that week declined 2 cents to 56 cents per bushel, which was the lowest price since October, and 13 cents below the price for the corresponding week last year. See barley trade and price tables, pages 290 and 291.

Stocks of barley in store in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on February 21 amounted to 23,328,000 bushels compared with only 14,123,000 bushels on the same date last year, and 7,569,000 bushels in 1928. Receipts of barley at Fort William, Port Arthur, and Vancouver from August 1 to February 21 amounted to 14,862,000 bushels, while shipments during the same period totaled 4,419,000 bushels.

German stocks of barley continue large. Feed barley prices in western Europe at the middle of February were reported as somewhat lower, on account of a reduction of prices in Poland, especially for immediate delivery. Mild weather recently has been aiding exports in the Balkans. It is reported that 14,881,000 bushels of barley have been exported from the U. S. S. R. from July 1 to February 20.

Oats

The 1929 oats production in the 37 countries so far reported still stands at 3,619,127,000 bushels, a decrease of 5.4 per cent from the production in the same countries in 1928. The increase in the production of

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the 27 European countries reported, on the other hand, is 3.5 per cent. See oats production table, page 289 .

Exports of oats from the United States, Canada, Argentina, and the Danubian countries from July 1 to the latest dates available amount to 20,345,000 bushels, a decrease of 32.1 per cent from the shipments during the same periods of the preceding year. United States oats exports during the week ended February 22, though still small, were the largest since the first week in January. The price of No. 3 white oats at Chicago declined 2 cents to 45 cents per bushel, which was the lowest price since the middle of November, and 3 cents below the price for the corresponding week last year. See tables showing oats trade and prices, pages 280 and 291 .

Stocks of oats in store in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on February 21 stood at 14,553,000 bushels against 16,988,000 bushels on the same date last year, and 11,465,000 bushels in 1928. Receipts of oats at Fort William, Port Arthur, Vancouver, and Prince Rupert from August 1 to February 21 totaled 5,099,000 bushels, while shipments during the same period amounted to 3,514,000 bushels.

Corn

Temperatures in the corn zone of Argentina during the week ended February 24 were nearly normal, with the mean 75°, or only 2° above the seasonal average, according to the United States Weather Bureau. Precipitation was relatively heavy, the total for the week being 1.0 inch, or 0.3 inch above normal. According to most reports, there will be a bumper crop of corn harvested in Argentina this year.

The 1929 corn production as reported in 21 countries still remains at 3,358,260,000 bushels, an increase of 1.1 per cent over the 1928 harvest in the same countries. The production in the 11 European countries reported, however, is 71.5 per cent above that of the preceding year. See corn production table, page 289 .

Exports of corn from the United States, the Danubian countries, Argentina, and the Union of South Africa from November 1 to the latest dates available amount to 72,170,000 bushels, a decrease of 8.9 per cent from the shipments during the same periods of the preceding year. United States corn exports during the week ended February 22 fell below the shipments for each of the preceding three weeks. Argentine exports, while still high, fell below those of the two preceding weeks. See corn trade table, page 290.

United States corn prices declined a little during the week ended February 21. No. 3 yellow corn at Chicago and May futures declined 3

## CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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cents to 81 and 89 cents, respectively, compared with 94 and 99 cents for the same week in 1929. Buenos Aires quotations on Argentine corn for both February and May delivery declined one cent to 62 cents per bushel, which was 26 cents below the quotations for May and June delivery at the same time last year. The spread between the May futures of United States and of Argentine corn amounted to 27 cents, compared with a spread of 29 cents during the preceding week. See table showing corn prices, page 291.

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## OILS AND OILSEEDS

The flaxseed situation in January 1930

The January estimate of the 1929-30 flaxseed crop of Argentina shows a slight decrease when compared with the previous estimate. The crop is now placed at 55,115,000 bushels compared with the 1928 crop of 82,810,000. The total for the 1929 production in 17 countries reported to date is 92,971,000 bushels compared with 124,964,000 bushels, produced by the same countries in 1928. The estimated world total for 1928 was 152,810,000 bushels.

Prices continued to decline during January but showed a slight upward tendency in Minneapolis and Winnipeg during the first week of February. Prices in all three markets remain well above the prices of the early months of 1929. Reports from Continental Europe during January indicated that limited stocks of oil for immediate delivery were resulting in an increased demand and firmer prices for near positions of Argentine seed. Weekly average prices reported for the week ended February 8 were \$3.07 per bushel at Minneapolis, \$2.50 per bushel at Winnipeg, and \$1.29 per bushel at Buenos Aires. Commercial stocks in the United States and Canada on February 1 were 623,000 bushels below stocks at the same time last year and 4,481,000 bushels below those of 1928. See Foreign Service release, F.S./FF-48, February 20, 1930.

Yield of olive oil in Spain high in 1929

The production of olive oil in Spain for the 1929-30 season is estimated at 1,367,000,000 pounds, according to a cable received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from the International Institute of Agriculture. This is almost equal to the record crop of 1927-28 when 1,467,000,000 pounds were produced and with that exception is the highest on record. The production in 1928-29 was only 422,000,000 pounds. The production of olives for the 1929-30 season was 3,430,000 short tons compared with 1,070,000 short tons in 1928-29 and 3,876,000 short tons for the record crop of 1927-28.

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## FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND NUTS

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THE BRITISH APPLE MARKET: York Imperial prices were somewhat higher on the Liverpool auction Wednesday, February 26, but Virginia Albemarle Pippin prices dropped off somewhat from last week's high level, according to a cable to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Mr. F. A. Motz, the Department of Agriculture's fruit specialist in Europe. Washington Winesaps sold at slightly lower prices than last week. Oregon and Washington Newtowns made about the same prices as a week ago. The condition of both barreled and boxed offerings was unsatisfactory. Supplies of American apples were light with the exception of Washington Winesaps which were in large supply. Considerable quantities of Winesaps were withdrawn from the auctions and held over for sale next week.

London barreled apple prices ruled considerably below those received for the same varieties and grades in Liverpool with the exception of Virginia Albemarle Pippins which sold at about the same prices. The market in London for boxes was unchanged from last week. The first shipments of about 30,000 boxes of New Zealand and Australian apples are now en route to the United Kingdom and are expected to arrive about March 20. Arrivals of Jaffa and Spanish oranges this week are heavy, the former amounting to 150,000 boxes and the later to 310,000 half-cases of 110 pounds each. South African deciduous fruit arrivals continue heavy with 222,000 boxes arriving this week consisting mostly of peaches, plums and pears. See Foreign Service release, F. S./A-296, February 23, 1930.

THE HAMBURG APPLE MARKET: Prices paid for American apples at the Hamburg auction, Thursday, February 27, were on the whole somewhat better than those received last week, according to a cable received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Mr. F. A. Motz, the Department of Agriculture's fruit specialist in Europe. About 27,500 boxes of apples were sold as compared with 23,000 boxes last week and 42,300 boxes at this time a year ago. A lot of 350 barrels of the best Virginia Winesaps sold at \$9.00 to \$9.61 per barrel. Considerably more interest was shown at the auction for American apples than for sometime, which is probably accounted for by the low stocks of continental apples. All American apples made better prices than at this time last year except boxed Winesaps which were slightly lower than last year's prices. See Foreign Service release, F.S./A-297, February 23, 1930.

APPLES FROM AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: Total shipments of apples from Australia and New Zealand will probably be more than double those of last year and will likely exceed the record exports of 1923, when aggregate shipments reached nearly 5,000,000 boxes, according to reports of the Empire Marketing Board. It appears that the situation this spring will be similar to that in 1923 when Australia and New Zealand apples arrived in Europe earlier than usual in large quantities and left little room for American apples after the first of April. See Foreign Service release, F.S./A-295, February 24, 1930.

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## THE WORLD SITUATION IN SHEEP AND WOOL

Outstanding points in the current international wool situation as against a year ago are: (1) A prospective 1930 world wool clip about as large as the heavy clips of 1928 and 1929; (2) stocks in primary markets larger than last year; (3) a movement of wool out of producing areas at present somewhat smaller than last year, but production and stocks indicating heavier future movement, and (4) prices lower than a year ago. Features of the current season's sales in primary markets have been the restricted offerings in Australia and New Zealand, and the reduced purchases by Japan in the former market as against the heavy buying from that quarter in the past 2 seasons. Recent reductions in wool prices are likely to check expansion of production and may even curtail production in some countries.

On the consumption side, the outstanding development this season has been the decline in demand in Continental Europe and Japan. Continental stocks of tops around January 1, 1930 were about 14 per cent higher than a year earlier, and raw wool stocks in the United Kingdom were larger by about 9 per cent. Wool imports into European consuming countries showed a tendency to fall off late in 1929 as the continued price decline became clearly evident, but total 1929 imports into most countries were equal to or above those of 1928. At present there are no indications of a significant increase in European demand this season. In the United States January 1 stocks of combing and clothing wools were about 5 per cent below 1929 figures. The United States is importing about 20 per cent of the combing and clothing wools entering domestic consumption. Total consumption has been increasing in recent years, but heavier domestic production has reduced the proportion of foreign combing and clothing wool consumption.

## THE WORLD SITUATION IN SHEEP AND WOOL, CONT'D

The statement on wool in "The Agricultural Outlook for 1930" said in part:

"Present indications are that the 1930 world wool production will not be greatly different from the large productions of 1928 and 1929. Production has been increasing rapidly in recent years, the total in the important countries exclusive of Russia and China rising from 2,563,000,000 pounds in 1927, to 3,213,000,000 pounds in 1929. Most of this increase came in countries of the Southern Hemisphere and the United States. Both domestic and foreign production of fine wools increased more than that of medium and coarser wools. In view of present low wool prices, material further expansion is not to be expected and some decrease is likely by 1931. It should also be noted that several of the large wool producing countries of the Southern Hemisphere are subject to more severe droughts than have occurred in recent years, and a recurrence of one of these periods could reduce their sheep numbers materially in a short time. . . . .

"In Australia, the most important wool producing country, production rose from 663,000,000 pounds in 1927 to 950,000,000 in 1928. Moderate drought damage is estimated to have reduced the 1929 crop to 925,000,000 pounds. Wool production in the Union of South Africa rose from 184,000,000 pounds in 1927 to 223,000,000 in 1928, and 302,000,000 in 1929. Production in New Zealand, which amounted to 209,000,000 pounds in 1927, was 246,000,000 in 1928 and 260,000,000 in 1929 a/. The Argentine clip rose from 295,000,000 pounds in 1927 to 363,000,000 in 1928, but has not reached that level since, as the 1929 clip was 343,000,000 pounds and the 1928 clip was 330,000,000 a/. In Uruguay the increase in wool production has been quite regular, the total amounting to 100,000,000 pounds in 1927, and 139,000,000 in 1928, and 150,000,000 in 1929. European wool production has not changed greatly in recent years. There has, however, been a slight downward trend which may continue but the decrease will not materially affect the total world market supply.

"World supplies of combing and clothing wool for the 1929-30 selling season are estimated at about 1.5 b/ per cent above those for the preceding season. The increase in supply is accounted for largely by the heavy carry-over of stocks in the primary markets of the Southern Hemisphere since production was approximately the same as in 1928. Due to the extension of the Australian selling season for the 1929 clip, a

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a/ Since publication of the "Outlook", the 1928 and 1929 figures for New Zealand have been revised to 239,000,000 and 255,000,000 respectively, and for Argentina to 352,000,000 and 324,000,000 respectively, and the world total for 1928 to 3,217,000,000 pounds. b/ Revised to 1 per cent.

## THE WORLD SITUATION IN SHEEP AND WOOL, CONT'D

larger amount of wool than usual will probably be sold from that country in the coming spring about the time the 1930 United States clip starts to move to market.

"Demand for wool by important foreign consuming countries was lower in 1929 than in 1928 and has continued downward into 1930. The fairly active demand of the western continental countries has not completely offset the somewhat lower demand of England and the central European countries. Little immediate improvement in either foreign or domestic demand for wool is expected but some increase may develop in the latter half of 1930 as business conditions improve."

Sheep numbers

Returns made early in 1929 show increases in sheep numbers as against a year earlier in important wool producing countries of the Southern Hemisphere. In Australia, the world's leading wool exporting country, the increase on January 1, 1929 amounted to 5 per cent over 1928 figures to reach 106,000,000 head, showing recovery from the severe drought of 1927. Increases are noted also for the United States and Canada. In the former country, sheep numbers have been increasing steadily since 1922, while in Canada the 1929 figures showed an increase of 9 per cent over 1928. Available European estimates indicate a reduction of 1 per cent in the countries reporting. In 19 a/ countries for which sheep estimates were available in 1929, total numbers reached 267,000,000 head against 258,000,000 head in 1928 and an average of 250,000,000 for 1909-1913. Those countries support nearly one half of the estimated world sheep population, exclusive of Russia and China. Increased numbers of breeding ewes are noted in some Southern Hemisphere countries. The number of breeding ewes in 8 b/ European countries reporting so far was estimated at 31,335,000 in 1929, or approximately the same as in 1928. In the United States, breeding ewes 1 year and over on January 1, 1930 numbered 32,602,000 against 31,530,000 a year earlier.

The importance of Australia in the world wool situation makes sheep raising conditions there particularly significant. The dry spell of 1929 probably reduced sheep numbers in New South Wales to some extent. It should be recalled, however, that the number at the beginning of 1929 in that state, which supports almost half of the sheep in Australia, was the largest in recent years with the exception of 1927. Substantial rains

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a/ Canada, United States, England and Wales, Scotland, North Ireland, Irish Free State, France, Germany, Hungary, Greece, Rumania, Latvia, Yugoslavia, Estonia, Algeria, Tunis, Uganda, Australia, and New Zealand.

b/ England and Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland, Irish Free State, France, Germany, Hungary, and Rumania.

## THE WORLD SITUATION IN SHEEP AND WOOL, CONT'D

have fallen recently and seasonal conditions appear to be improving. In Queensland, the second most important sheep state in Australia, numbers early in 1929 were 11 per cent above 1928 levels, with additional increases expected as of January 1, 1930. Figures for Victoria and Western Australia show that increases during recent years were carried into 1929. In South Australia, however, where about 7 per cent of the total Australian sheep are found, severe droughts only recently relieved caused sharp losses to stock, particularly lambs, in 1929.

Sheep in New Zealand have been increasing since 1922 and in 1929 reached the record number of 29,051,000, an increase of 7 per cent above 1928. Lambing which takes place during the last few months of the year was successful, the number being estimated at 10 per cent above 1928 so that sheep numbers in April 1930 will probably show a still further increase. In New Zealand, however, the export trade in frozen lamb and mutton involves a larger share of the total sheep numbers than is true in Australia.

In the Union of South Africa, according to official returns, sheep numbers as of June 30, 1929 showed an increase of 6 per cent over 1928. Seasonal conditions have been very satisfactory, with lambing reported as successful in most parts of the country.

Argentina and Uruguay, both important wool growing countries of the Southern Hemisphere, are not included in the above estimates of sheep in 19 countries due to lack of estimates for recent years. Unofficial estimates place the number of sheep in Uruguay in 1929 at 19,358,000 compared with 14,443,000 reported by the census of 1924. Reliable unofficial estimates place the number in Argentina between 36,000,000 and 40,000,000. The decreases in the Province of Buenos Aires are believed to be offset to some extent by increases in the southern provinces. Estimates for the province of Buenos Aires, alone, show that at the beginning of 1929 there were 12,446,000 sheep in that province, a slight reduction from 1928. The number of ewes and tugs, however, was 9,686,000, or 62,000 above 1928, and higher than for any year since the beginning of 1925.

World wool production and supply

Indications are for a 1930 world wool clip, exclusive of Russia and China, not greatly different from the large clips of the preceding two years.

Seasonal conditions in both Australia and Argentina, which suffered from drought during 1929, are improving, while conditions in other important wool producing countries of the Southern Hemisphere are reported as good with sheep numbers above a year ago. Owing to unfavorable seasonal conditions during most of 1929 in New South Wales, sheep numbers in that state, which

## THE WORLD SITUATION IN SHEEP AND WOOL, CONT'D

produces over half of Australia's wool clip, will probably show a reduction on January 1, 1930. However, the number of sheep there on January 1, 1929 was 8 per cent above the estimate for 1928 and only 4 per cent below the high figure reported in 1927. Other countries of the Southern Hemisphere report satisfactory lambing percentages for 1929 generally.

The quantity of wool in primary markets of the Southern Hemisphere to be disposed of during the last half of the present season is estimated to be 7 per cent greater than at the same time last year. How much of this will be carried over into the 1930-31 season it is difficult to estimate. The carry-over into the 1929-30 season in primary markets was unusually heavy, but even then it constituted a small percentage of the total quantity of wool produced in those countries.

Wool production for 1929 a/ in 20 b/ countries, which usually supply in the neighborhood of four-fifths of the world's clip exclusive of Russia and China, is now estimated at 2,686,000,000 pounds in the grease, or approximately the same as the large production of 1928. World c/ supplies of clothing and combing wool for the 1929-30 selling season, therefore, are estimated at a little over 1 per cent above 1928-29. This increase is accounted for principally by the heavy carry-over of stocks in primary markets as production was approximately the same.

In the 5 d/ principal wool producing countries of the Southern Hemisphere production has increased from 1,704,000,000 pounds in 1925 to 1,956,000,000 pounds in 1929, which is approximately the same as in 1928 and considerably above the average for the 5 years immediately preceding the war. There has also been an increase over the same period in the United States and Canada. In European countries excluding Russia, on the other hand, the tendency has been downward in recent years with production in 13 e/ countries reporting for 1929 estimated at 5 per cent below 1928 and about 20 per cent below pre-war. World wool production, exclusive of Russia and China, reached 3,200,000,000 pounds in 1928, an increase of 4 per cent over the years 1926 and 1927, and about 18 per cent above the average for the years 1909-1913.

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a/ This includes wool shorn in the spring in Northern Hemisphere countries and that shorn in the last few months of the same calendar year in the Southern Hemisphere.

b/ Canada, United States, Uruguay, Argentina, United Kingdom, Norway, France, Portugal, Germany, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Greece, Bulgaria, Rumania, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Union of South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand.

c/ This estimate is based on production in 20 countries and estimates of stocks carried over in primary markets of the Southern Hemisphere.

d/ Australia, New Zealand, Argentina, Uruguay, and Union of South Africa.

e/ United Kingdom, Norway, France, Portugal, Germany, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Greece, Bulgaria, Lithuania, Rumania, Latvia, and Estonia.

## THE WORLD SITUATION IN SHEEP AND WOOL, CONT'D

The decline in Australian production for 1929, where a little over one-fourth of the world's wool is produced, resulted in a clip 3 per cent below the large crop of 1928. A further decline is indicated for 1930, although it does not seem probable that the clip will differ greatly from the average for the last 5 years when production was large. Production in that country for the last four years has exceeded 300,000,000 pounds, with the exception of 1927 when it was reduced by drought to 888,000,000 pounds. In 1929 the clip would undoubtedly have exceeded that of 1928 had it not been for the drought which continued most of the year and from which the country is only now beginning to recover. Present prospects are for a decrease in the 1930 wool clip in New South Wales, which produces over half of Australia's wool. The dry weather which continued throughout most of 1929 in that state caused losses of sheep in some parts and poor lambing percentages. Recent rains have improved conditions somewhat but more rain is still needed in the western part. Wool production in that state in 1928 was only 3 per cent below the record production of 1926.

Receipts of wool into store in Australia during the first half of the current season beginning July 1, 1929 aggregated 695,600,000 pounds, or 8 per cent below the same period of 1928-29. Disposals for the same period aggregated 306,700,000 pounds, or 21 per cent less than in 1928-29, while stocks at the end of December 1929 were estimated at 382,800,000 pounds, an increase of 7 per cent over a year ago. The amount of the current clip to be disposed of during the last six months of the season, i.e., January-June is approximately 632,000,000 pounds against 573,000,000 pounds for the same period last season.

The larger 1929 clip in New Zealand was approximately 7 per cent above that of 1928. This estimate is based on the increase in sheep numbers in 1929 over 1928. As the estimated number of lambs born in 1929 was approximately 10 per cent above 1928, it is probable that the coming clip will be still larger than the large clip of 1929. The stocks carried over into the 1929-30 season beginning July 1, 1929 are estimated at 27,500,000 pounds in the grease against 13,300,000 pounds at the beginning of the preceding season. Production for the 5 years 1925-1929 has averaged 225,000,000 pounds against an average of 130,000,000 pounds for the 5 years immediately preceding the war.

Wool production in the Union of South Africa in 1929 as represented by probable exports during the season 1929-30 is expected to show an increase of 7 per cent over 1928. Wool production in the Union has been increasing steadily in recent years and does not seem to have been seriously affected by reported droughts. Seasonal conditions were good during 1929. Sheep numbers as of June 30, 1929 showed an increase of 6 per cent over 1928 and lambing was reported as successful in most parts of the Union so

## THE WORLD SITUATION IN SHEEP AND WOOL, CONT'D.

that present indications are for a further increase in the clip in 1930. The wool carried over to the present season on July 1, 1929 was estimated at 9,149,000 pounds against 6,940,000 pounds a year earlier.

The 1929 decline in Argentine wool production to 324,000,000 pounds placed that year's clip 8 per cent under the revised 1928 figures. The reduction was due to a somewhat unfavorable season, especially in the Province of Buenos Aires. At the beginning of October 1929 the carry-over from the preceding season was estimated at 25,002,000 pounds against 18,520,000 pounds a year earlier. Average production for the 5 years 1924-1928 was approximately 339,000,000 pounds against a pre-war average for the years 1909-1913 of about 332,000,000 pounds. The record Uruguayan clip of 1929 was 8 per cent above that of 1928, according to a cable from the International Institute of Agriculture. Conditions were very favorable for sheep grazing during 1929 and the sheep are now reported to be in excellent condition all over the country.

Stocks in consuming countries

Stocks of tops in continental commission combing establishments at the beginning of this year amounted to approximately 52,000,000 pounds, an increase of 14 per cent above a year ago. At the beginning of February they were a little lighter, showing an increase of 13 per cent over the same period last year. Crossbred tops at the beginning of the year were estimated at 32,000,000 pounds against 26,000,000 at the beginning of 1929, with merino tops 21,000,000 pounds against 20,000,000 a year ago. Total stocks of foreign and colonial wool in the United Kingdom at the beginning of this year were estimated by Mallett and Company of Bradford at 400,000,000 pounds, or 9 per cent above a year earlier and 5 per cent above 1927, but approximately the same as in 1926. No estimate is available of stocks of raw wool in other European countries. In the United States, stocks of wool, tops and noils held by dealers and manufacturers on January 1, 1930, including stocks in bond and wool afloat, amounted to 318,000,000 pounds (grease equivalent) compared with 310,000,000 on January 1, 1929, and 370,000,000 on October 1, 1929. However, the stocks of combing and clothing wools were nearly 11,000,000 pounds less than last year, amounting to 209,000,000 pounds against 220,000,000 a year ago. Combing and clothing tops and noils, however, were nearly 4,000,000 pounds greater than last year. Stocks of carpet wool were about 10,000,000 pounds heavier than on January 1, 1929.

Demand and prices

In the United States the reduction in wool consumption which developed late in 1929 has been carried into 1930, coinciding with the

## Foreign Crops and Markets

## THE WORLD SITUATION IN SHEEP AND WOOL, CONT'D

decline in general business activity. Domestic demand early in 1929 was stronger than in the preceding year, in keeping with the upward movement in business activity at that time, and domestic wool prices displayed a wide margin over foreign prices. At present the margin of domestic over foreign prices is very much reduced. The features of demand for wool in foreign countries have been the continued low activity in British wool manufacturing and a decline in demand on the part of wool industries on the Continent and in Japan. Continental European demand for wool was strong in 1927-28 and was an important factor in causing high wool prices in that season. As 1928 advanced, demand weakened and the markets were unable to absorb, even at lower prices, the increased Southern Hemisphere clip marketed in 1928-29. European demand conditions apparently continued to weaken in 1929, since in spite of considerably lower wool prices, most European consuming countries imported but little more wool than in 1928.

Merino and crossbred wool production and prices for the past 40 years

The production of world wool appears to have about reached its zenith in the present season, according to the findings of Mr. H. M. Stoker, who is doing research work on the relative production, consumption and prices of merino and crossbred wool. The production in the coming season 1930-31, is not likely to be greatly different from that of the current season, but whether an actual decrease will be registered will depend on whether the decrease in merino wool will be greater than an increase in crossbred wool. The downward trend in the relative production of merino wool was already evident in the 1928-29 clip. The 1929-30 clip shows some indications of an actual decrease of merino wool, though still not very evident. It appears likely that the decline will become more marked in the future and if the regularity of the cycle continues, indications are for a materially shorter supply of fine wool in 5 or 6 years, with consequent higher prices, both relatively and absolutely, for such wools.

There is a distinct cyclical movement in world wool production consisting of a major and a minor cycle, superimposed, so to speak, upon one another. Since 1890 the major cycle has shown three distinct peaks, or high levels of production, occurring respectively in 1894-95, 1910-11, and 1928-29. The minor cycle has two less distinct peaks, which alternate with the peaks of the major cycle, and occur in 1901-02 and 1919-20. The peaks of the major cycle as well as those of the minor cycle are about 17 - 19 years apart.

The trend in wool production in ten important wool producing countries (Australia, New Zealand, Union of South Africa, Argentina, Uruguay, United States, Canada, Great Britain, France, and Germany) has increased

## THE WORLD SITUATION IN SHEEP AND WOOL, CONT'D

during the last 40 years at a rate of 0.5 per cent, or 10,400,000 pounds per annum. The production in these countries constitutes more than 90 per cent of the total world wool production, exclusive of carpet wool.

The wool production in the ten above named countries increased from 1,650,000,000 pounds in 1839 to 2,600,000,000 pounds in 1929, or an increase of 950,000,000 pounds in 41 years, but if taken from the peak of the cycle in 1894 to the peak of the cycle in 1929 the increased production only amounted to 500,000,000 pounds in 35 years. Wool production increased from 1,960,000,000 pounds in 1923 to 2,600,000,000 pounds in 1929, an average annual increase of about 110,000,000 pounds. At no time during the last 40 years, and probably at no time before then, has wool production increased at such a rate in six years. The world wool production cycle excluding carpet wool can be split up into a merino and a crossbred wool cycle, the former constituting the major cycle.

The merino wool cycle

The years of high production of merino wool were 1893-94, 1910-11, and 1928-29, when 69, 55, and 53 per cent respectively of the world's wool clip consisted of merino wool, while in the years of low production and relatively high crossbred wool production (1901-02 and 1919-20) the proportion of merino wool in the world's clip constituted in both cases 44 per cent. The straight line trend in merino wool production since 1890 indicates a decline of 0.15 per cent, or approximately 1,600,000 pounds per annum. The last season, 1928-29, is the probable termination of the third peak in the merino cycle since 1890, and there are indications that the present world's merino clip will be less than a year ago and that the cycle is starting its downward trend.

At present the only important merino wool producing countries are Australia, Union of South Africa, and the United States. In 1929, these three countries produced about 93 per cent of the total merino wool production, to which Australia contributed 56 per cent, the Union of South Africa 23 per cent, and the United States 15 per cent. The average annual merino wool production in Australia for the last four seasons (1926-27 to 1929-30) has exceeded the average annual merino wool production for any four preceding, consecutive seasons by 150,000,000 pounds. Likewise, with respect to the Union of South Africa it amounted to an annual average increase of 80,000,000 pounds. The high point in the production of merino wool in the United States was reached in 1910, when about 220,000,000 pounds were produced, while in 1928 it amounted to 190,000,000 pounds.

The aspect of the wool production situation with respect to Australia and the Union of South Africa is of special interest and importance

## THE WORLD SITUATION IN SHEEP AND WOOL, CONT'D

as it indicates to what extent wool production and especially merino wool has increased and was capable of increasing in spite of the many expert views that further increases were very improbable. The average annual production of merino wool in Australia and the Union of South Africa for the seasons 1891-92 to 1893-94 constituted 42 per cent of the world wool production, while the annual average production of merino wool in these 2 countries for the last 3 seasons increased 46 per cent compared with the former period and comprised 73 per cent of the world's merino wool production.

The crossbred wool cycle

The trend in the production of crossbred wool shows an increase of 1.2 per cent, or about 12,000,000 pounds per annum over the last 40 years. The rate of increase was greatest from 1890 to 1900. The variability in crossbred wool production is much less than that of merino wool. In 1901-02 crossbred wool production was relatively high and amounted to about 1,000,000,000 pounds. In 1919-20, when the production level was again relatively high, the production amounted to 1,200,000,000 pounds. Crossbred wool production declined steadily to 1923, when it reached 1,040,000,000 pounds. Since then the increase has been consistent so that in 1929-30 the production amounted to 1,240,000,000 pounds, reaching the highest level on record. This great increase during recent years came from Australasia, notably New Zealand, and the River Plate.

Wool production and prices

The average seasonal price of Victorian greasy good combing wool for the seasons 1892-93 to 1894-95, adjusted for changes in price level, was 10 per cent below the long time trend of merino wool prices, while the average merino wool and total wool production for the same three seasons was 25 per cent and 9 per cent respectively above the long time production trends. The average price of the 3 seasons 1910-11 to 1912-13 was 9 per cent below the trend in prices, whereas the average production of merino and world wool for the same seasons was 12 per cent and 6 per cent above the respective production trends. Lastly, the average price for the seasons 1927-28 to 1929-30 was 14 per cent below the trend (the 1929-30 season is still in progress, but the prices of Victorian greasy combing realized at the last two Colonial Wool Sales in London in 1929 were taken to represent the average of the season), while the average production of merino wool was 30 per cent and of total wool production 14 per cent above the respective trends.

(NOTE: This section is a preliminary statement based on research work conducted by Mr. H. M. Stoker. The study, entitled "Interrelations of Supply, Consumption and Prices of Wool by Grades", is still in progress.)

## THE WORLD SITUATION IN SHEEP AND WOOL, CONT'D

SHEEP: Number in countries having 100,000 and over, averages 1909-1913 and 1921-1925, annual 1926-1929.

Country	Month of estimate	Average 1909-1913 <u>a/</u>	Average 1921-1925 <u>a/</u>	1926	1927	1928	1929 (Prelim)
NORTH AMERICA & WEST INDIES		Thous-ands	Thous-ands	Thous-ands	Thous-ands	Thous-ands	Thous-ands
Canada.....	June	2,208	3,027	3,142	3,263	3,416	3,728
United States....	Jan.	43,235	37,215	39,770	41,881	44,795	47,509
Mexico.....	June.	<u>bc/</u> 3,424	<u>d/</u> 1,362	2,698	---	---	---
Guatemala.....		514	153	148	216	241	---
Dominican Republic		(134)	148	---	---	---	---
All N. & C. Amer. coun. reporting all periods:							
Prewar to 1928:		45,957	40,395	43,020	45,360	48,452	---
Prewar to 1929:		45,443	40,242	42,872	45,144	48,211	51,237
Est. total <u>e/</u> .....		49,800	42,200				
SOUTH AMERICA							
Colombia.....		<u>f/</u> 246	776	800	771		
Venezuela.....		177	113	---	---	---	---
Ecuador.....		---	500	700	---	---	<u>g/</u> 700
Peru.....			11,363	---	<u>g/</u> 12,000	---	---
Bolivia.....	Dec. <u>h/</u>	1,750	3,436	4,200	---	4,152	---
Chile.....		3,477	4,332	<u>i/</u> 4,094	---	---	---
Brazil.....	Sept.	10,550	<u>j/</u> 7,933	---	---	---	---
Uruguay.....		<u>ck/</u> 26,286	<u>c/</u> 14,443	---	---	---	<u>g/</u> 19,358
Paraguay.....	Dec. <u>n/</u>	<u>l/</u> 600	---	---	---	---	---
Argentina.....	Dec. <u>n/</u>	<u>cn/</u> 43,225	<u>cn/</u> 36,209	---	<u>go/</u> 38,000	---	---
Falkland Islands.		711	649	606	607	---	---
All South American coun. reporting all periods:							
Prewar to 1928:		---	---	---	---	---	---
Prewar to 1929:		---	---	---	---	---	---
Est. Total <u>o/</u>		93,200	80,200				
EUROPE							
Iceland.....		589	565	590	600	---	---
England and Wales	June	18,346	14,385	16,859	17,072	16,390	16,103
Isle of Man.....	June	79	77	90	91	89	---
Scotland.....	June	7,028	6,327	7,203	7,536	7,579	7,498
North Ireland....	June	364	456	529	600	624	654
Irish Free State.	June	3,423	2,804	3,003	3,120	3,264	3,375
Norway <u>p/</u> .....	June	1,398	1,780	1,595	1,608	1,654	---
Sweden.....	June-Sept.	1,205	1,384	---	803	---	---
Denmark.....	June	533	380	233	---	---	191

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## THE WORLD SITUATION IN SHEEP AND WOOL, CONT'D

SHEEP: Number in countries having 100,000 and over, averages 1909-1913 and 1921-1925, annual 1926-1929, cont'd

Country	Month of estimate	Average 1909-1913 a/	Average 1921-1925 a/	1926	1927	1928	1929 (Prelim)
EUROPE, CONT'D		Thous-ands	Thous-ands	Thous-ands	Thous-ands	Thous-ands	Thous-ands
Farø Islands.....		112	66	---	---	---	---
Holland.....	May-June	842	668	---	---	---	---
Belgium.....	Dec. <u>h/</u>	189	126	---	---	---	---
France.....	Dec. <u>h/</u>	15,176	9,777	10,537	10,775	10,693	10,415
Spain.....	Dec. <u>h/</u>	15,778	19,229	20,067	20,529	---	---
Portugal.....		co/ 3,073	3,684	---	£/ 4,450	£/ 4,900	---
Italy.....	Mar-Apr.	11,615	12,014	£/ 12,350	£/ 12,500	---	---
Switzerland.....	April	161	245	169	---	---	---
Germany.....	Dec. <u>h/</u>	4,988	5,889	4,753	4,080	3,819	3,630
Austria.....	Dec. <u>h/</u>	301	526	co/ 313	---	---	£/ 500
Czechoslovakia.....	Dec. <u>h/</u>	1,322	ci/ 986	861	---	---	---
Hungary.....	April	2,406	1,661	1,804	1,611	1,563	1,573
Yugoslavia.....	January	10,496	7,728	7,933	7,736	7,722	£/ 7,800
Greece.....	Dec. <u>h/</u>	5,884	5,965	6,636	6,951	6,442	6,920
Bulgaria.....	Dec. <u>h/</u>	8,551	8,186	---	c/ 8,739	8,427	7,986
Rumania.....	Dec. <u>h/</u>	11,128	11,660	12,950	13,582	12,941	12,801
Poland.....	November	4,473	2,193	---	1,918	---	---
Lithuania.....		1,152	1,314	1,573	1,365	1,468	---
Latvia.....	June	996	1,240	1,153	1,138	1,090	£/ 900
Estonia.....	July	436	654	666	667	659	475
Finland.....	Sept.	1,330	1,526	1,414	1,368	1,314	---
Russia (European & Asiatic).....	Summer	£/ 111,051	93,569	113,865	119,389	123,810	r/
All European coun. reporting all periods (excl. of Russia):							
Prewar to 1926		85,680	73,343	78,698	79,290	77,314	
Prewar to 1929		21,721	62,045	74,026	74,858	72,789	72,144
Estimated total excl. Russia £/..		134,400	125,600	---	---	---	---
AFRICA							
Morocco.....		3,175	7,533	9,250	7,712	£/ 8,035	---
Algeria.....	Sept.	8,757	5,943	6,786	5,083	5,614	6,196
Libia (Italian)		996	1,043	---	---	---	---
Tunis.....	Dec. <u>h/</u>	705	1,794	1,329	2,172	2,142	1,620
French West Africa		---	3,742	4,365	3,963	4,077	---
French Sudan.....			2,173	---	2,400	2,424	---
Gold Coast.....		250	373	325	550	400	---
Nigeria.....			1,681	1,809	1,027	1,755	---
Egypt.....	Sept.	816	1,013	1,144	1,232	1,180	---

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## THE WORLD SITUATION IN SHEEP AND WOOL, CONT'D

SHEEP: Number in countries having 100,000 and over, averages 1909-1913 and 1921-1925, annual 1926-1929, cont'd

Country	Month of estimate	Average 1909-1913 a/	Average 1921-1925 a/	1926	1927	1928	1929 (Prelim)
		Thous-ands	Thous-ands	Thous-ands	Thous-ands	Thous-ands	Thous-ands
AFRICA, CONT'D							
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan .....		---	1,538	2,000	2,201	2,201	---
British Somaliland .....		---	---	2,000	2,000	3,000	---
Italian Somaliland .....	Mar. 31	---	1,666	---	---	1,039	855
Eritrea (Italian) s/ .....		1,585	1,701	---	1,842	---	---
Kenya Colony .....	Mar-June	5,469	2,600	2,756	2,605	2,847	---
French Cameroon s/ .....		(200)	287	410	456	441	---
Uganda .....	Dec. h/	612	386	604	866	911	967
Belgian Congo .....		300	304	300	285	270	---
British S.W.Africa .....		555	954	1,069	1,252	---	---
Bechuanaland .....		358	125	132	152	152	---
Union of South Africa .....	August	30,657	32,561	39,020	40,271	t/42,662	---
Basutoland .....		1,369	1,954	2,100	2,149	2,100	---
Rhodesia, Southern .....	Dec. h/	300	333	349	332	352	---
Swaziland .....		164	62	---	---	---	---
Tanganyika Territory s/ .....		3,596	3,893	4,462	4,779	5,062	---
Madagascar .....		318	110	116	66	142	---
All African countries reporting all periods:							
Prewar to 1928 .....		56,882	59,209	69,083	68,710	72,310	---
Prewar to 1929 .....		10,074	8,123	8,719	8,121	8,667	8,783
Est. total e/ .....		73,900	77,700				
ASIA							
Arabia .....		---	---	---	3,500	---	---
Cyprus .....	March	279	237	207	260	264	---
Turkey, European and Asiatic .....		19,713	10,451	12,872	10,166	---	---
Iraq (Mesopotamia) s/ .....	February	---	5,270	5,055	---	---	---
Palestine .....	March	---	271	291	243	---	---
Persia .....		---	16,562	---	g/14,280	g/15,000	g/16,000
Syria and Lebanon .....		---	1,797	1,400	1,334	---	---
India, British .....	Dec-Apr.	23,164	22,412	23,201	23,237	23,350	---
Native States .....	Dec-Apr.	8,038	12,299	11,848	12,353	---	---
China .....		25,951	---	---	---	---	g/35,000
Philippines .....	Dec. h/	96	260	344	369	395	---

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## THE WORLD SITUATION IN SHEEP AND WOOL, CONT'D

SHEEP: Number in countries having 100,000 and over, averages 1909-1913 and 1921-1925, annual 1926-1929, cont'd

Country	Month of estimate	Average 1909-1913 <u>a/</u>	Average 1921-1925 <u>a/</u>	1926	1927	1928	1929 (Prelim.)
ASIA, CONT'D		Thous- ands	Thous- ands	Thous- ands	Thous- ands	Thous- ands	Thous- ands
Dutch East Indies							
Java and Madura	Dec. <u>b/</u>	---	915	---	1,292	---	---
Outer Possessions	Dec. <u>b/</u>	---	115	---	121	---	---
All Asiatic count. reporting all periods (excl. of Russia)							
Prewar to 1926		23,539	22,806	23,752	23,866	24,009	---
Prewar to 1929		---	---	---	---	---	---
Est. total excl. of Russia <u>c/</u> ...		111,700	106,900	---	---	---	---
OCEANIA							
Australia.....	Dec. <u>b/</u>	89,003	85,556	103,563	104,267	100,827	106,000
New Zealand .....	April	23,996	23,382	24,905	25,649	27,134	29,051
All Oceanic count. reporting all periods:							
Prewar to 1926		113,004	108,938	123,468	129,916	127,961	135,051
Prewar to 1929		113,004	108,938	123,468	129,916	127,961	135,051
Est. total <u>c/</u> ...		113,000	109,000				
Total countries reporting all periods includ- ing Russia:							
Prewar to 1928 (40) <u>d/</u>		436,113	398,363	456,836	466,531	473,356	
Prewar to 1929 (19) <u>d/</u>		250,242	226,349	254,085	258,039	257,638	267,215
Est. world total incl. Russia <u>e/</u>		687,100	633,400				

Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture unless otherwise stated. Figures in parenthesis are interpolated.  
a/ Average for 5-year period if available, otherwise for any year or years within this period except as otherwise stated. In countries having changed boundaries the prewar figures are estimates for one year only of numbers within present boundaries. For the prewar average the years immediately preceding the war have been used.  
b/ Year 1902. c/ Census figures. d/ Incomplete. e/ These totals include countries with less than 100,000 interpolations for a few countries not reporting each year,

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## THE WORLD SITUATION IN SHEEP AND WOOL, CONT'D

SHEEP: Number in countries having 100,000 and over, averages 1909-1913 and 1921-1925, annual 1926-1929, continued

and rough estimates for some others. f/ Year 1916. g/ Unofficial. h/ Countries reporting as of December 31 are considered as of January 1 of the following year, i.e., figures for number of sheep in France as of December 31, 1925, have been placed in 1926 column. i/ Year 1925. j/ Year 1920. k/ Year 1903. l/ Year 1915. m/ June 1914. n/ December 1922. o/ For Argentina average of range from 36,000,000 to 40,000,000, for Austria average of range from 300,000 to 325,000, and for China average of range from 25,000,000 to 45,000,000. p/ In rural communities only. q/ 1906. s/ Goats included. r/ Sheep and goats 140,689,000 against 140,102,000 in 1928. Sheep alone in 1928 given as 123,810,000. Economic Life, August 14, 1929. t/ Number in towns assumed to be same as in 1927, i.e., 162,000 and added for purposes of comparison with preceding years. u/ Comparable totals for number of countries indicated. Russia excluded from totals prewar to 1929 as no 1929 figures are available for sheep alone.

BREEDING EWES: Trend in numbers in certain countries, 1924-1929

Country	Date	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
		Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands
United States <u>a</u> /....		—	25,769	26,459	27,704	29,591	31,530	32,602
New South Wales <u>a</u> /	June 30	21,670	23,040	25,920	27,770	26,262		
South Australia <u>b</u> /	Jan		3,179	3,389	3,605	3,699		
Western Australia <u>b</u> /	Jan	3,516	3,377	3,529	3,800	4,309		
New Zealand .....	Apr. 30	13,076	13,715	13,948	14,832	15,534	16,608	
England and Wales ..	June	5,994	6,397	6,755	6,962	6,847	6,712	
Isle of Man .....	June	34	36	39	40	40		
Scotland .....	June	2,992	3,056	3,115	3,239	3,275	3,246	
North Ireland .....	June	226	216	234	264	277	289	
Irish Free State ...	June	1,236	1,224	1,284	1,344	1,392	1,670	
France <u>a</u> / <u>b</u> /.....	Jan	6,115	6,256	6,496	6,635	6,610	6,473	
Germany <u>a</u> / <u>b</u> /.....	Jan			2,907	2,542	2,379	2,262	2,185
Hungary <u>a</u> /.....	April	995	1,034	1,037	963	925	919	
Rumania <u>b</u> /.....	Jan	9,273	9,894	9,461	10,019	9,780	9,764	
Yugoslavia .....	Jan	4,356	5,080	5,032	5,094			
Argentina-								
Prov. of Buenos								
Aires <u>c</u> /.....	June	10,170	9,682	9,516	9,623	9,686		
Algeria <u>d</u> /.....			3,570	3,939	2,984			
Japan <u>b</u> /.....	June	11	12	13	13	14		

Compiled from official sources and the International Institute of Agriculture  
a/ Estimated number of breeding ewes 1 year and over. b/ Estimates for countries reporting as of December have been considered as of January of the following year. c/ Ewes and tegs. d/ Ewes and ewe lambs.

## THE WORLD SITUATION IN SHEEP AND WOOL, CONT'D

WOOL: Estimated world production in the grease, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1929

Country	Average 1909- 1913 a/	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929 (Prelim.)
NORTH & CENTRAL AMERICA	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Canada.....	13,183	15,553	17,960	18,673	19,611	21,234
Newfoundland.....	200	(217)	(217)	(217)	(217)	---
United States:						
Fleece.....	272,243	245,562	280,973	281,914	303,715	308,947
Pulled.....	41,400	46,300	49,600	50,100	51,900	54,500
Total fleece and pulled.....	313,643	292,362	310,573	332,014	355,615	363,447
Mexico.....	7,000	6,300	5,600	6,300	(6,500)	---
Hawaii.....	350	(300)	177	(177)	(177)	---
Central America & West Indies.....	(1,000)	(750)	(750)	(750)	(750)	---
Total North & Central America and West Indies.....	335,336	315,332	325,220	338,331	352,870	---
Total co's rpts 1929	326,536	307,913	322,536	350,327	375,226	384,081
SOUTH AMERICA						
Peru.....	6,130	10,050	9,257	9,656	10,000	10,300
Bolivia.....	1,300	2,200	3,200	3,000	3,000	---
Chile.....	17,150	25,236	24,695	27,200	28,180	---
Brazil.....	35,000	21,301	22,337	25,646	28,210	---
Uruguay b/.....	133,101	113,000	129,000	131,000	139,000	a/150,000
Argentina b/.....	332,371	319,000	363,000	344,000	352,000	324,000
Falkland Islands b/..	4,821	3,361	4,377	3,973	(3,900)	---
Other.....	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	---
Total South America	537,103	503,243	561,126	543,475	569,290	---
Total Countries re- porting in 1929..	465,422	432,000	452,000	475,000	491,000	474,000
Europe						
Iceland.....	2,030	1,200	1,930	1,620	1,330	---
United Kingdom c/.....	133,021	103,333	114,567	113,537	119,390	117,263
Norway.....	5,130	5,340	6,200	6,216	5,470	5,640
Sweden.....	3,375	2,370	2,560	2,250	1,600	---
Denmark.....	3,430	1,490	1,330	1,530	1,550	---
Netherlands.....	3,556	3,840	6,000	3,960	3,260	---
Belgium.....	1,030	340	775	773	300	---
France.....	31,600	14,974	46,517	a/50,180	a/ 49,840	a/43,580
Spain.....	77,970	20,320	105,792	104,500	100,000	---
Portugal.....	3,960	6,557	5,720	3,320	3,320	5,106
Italy.....	51,000	57,000	55,300	55,800	49,500	---
Switzerland.....	353	410	370	(370)	(370)	---
Germany.....	45,393	50,130	41,330	75,900	a/ 33,600	a/51,900

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## THE WORLD SITUATION IN SHEEP AND WOOL, CONT'D

WOOL: Estimated world production in the grease, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1929, Cont'd.

Country	Average 1909- 1913 <u>a/</u>	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929 (Prelim.)
EUROPE, CONTINUED	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Austria.....	1,323	(2,030)	1,730	1,430	(1,400)	---
Czechoslovakia.....	5,818	(3,900)	3,790	(3,500)	3,290	---
Hungary.....	16,842	13,234	13,170	11,760	11,500	6,150
Yugoslavia.....	35,500	28,643	28,789	28,004	27,950	29,000
Greece.....	20,010	18,000	14,500	17,500	16,625	e/ 17,790
Bulgaria.....	29,100	25,450	25,400	22,050	21,490	22,890
Rumania.....	45,600	54,940	53,100	55,690	53,060	e/ 52,480
Lithuania.....	3,690	4,660	5,030	3,770	4,060	3,550
Latvia.....	2,690	3,190	3,110	3,510	3,270	e/ 2,700
Estonia.....	1,409	2,235	2,065	2,062	2,028	e/ 1,449
Poland.....	7,100	4,480	4,400	4,300	9,800	---
Finland.....	4,790	5,220	5,090	4,980	4,830	---
Russia, Europe and Asiatic.....	f/ 530,311	515,000	551,000	569,000	585,000	597,000
Total Europe excl. Russia.....	589,380	543,986	549,615	546,584	533,583	---
Total count. reporting in 1929 excl. Russia..	427,465 417,915	367,856 356,619	359,998 349,248	361,522 51,439	354,853 344,473	345,154 336,459
AFRICA						
Morocco.....	8,570	25,050	24,980	20,820	21,630	---
Algeria.....	35,221	45,733	39,270	36,810	38,760	---
Tunis.....	2,370	4,690	5,700	2,780	3,150	---
French West Africa.....	570	1,330	1,420	1,460	1,570	---
Egypt.....	4,345	4,360	4,570	4,800	4,720	---
Union of South Africa b/	157,690	235,081	249,159	273,000	283,000	302,000
South West Africa (Protectorate).....	(100)	180	440	940	900	---
Basutoland b/.....	9,450	11,720	12,130	12,900	12,700	---
Madagascar.....	2,700	1,990	1,900	(1,700)	1,680	---
Other.....	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	---
Total Africa.....	223,016	332,137	341,569	357,210	370,120	---
Total count. reporting in 1929.....	157,390	235,081	249,159	273,000	283,000	302,000
ASIA <u>g/</u>						
Turkey.....	15,500	11,000	10,170	11,900	8,000	5,000
Iraq Mesopotamia.....	13,400	18,200	12,450	15,370	14,500	13,860
Palestine.....	260	(1,740)	1,740	804	970	---
Persia.....	50,000	50,000	53,800	48,200	48,750	50,000

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## THE WORLD SITUATION IN SHEEP AND WOOL, CONT'D

WOOL: Estimated world production in the grease, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1929, Cont'd

	Average 1909- 1913 a/	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929 (Prelim.)
ASIA, CONTINUED	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Syria.....	6,400	3,800	9,920	8,560	14,110	10,330
Afganistan .....	17,000	(15,000)	(15,000)	(15,000)	(15,000)	---
India .....	65,000	73,800	70,000	70,000	70,000	---
Japan .....						
China <u>h</u> / .....	37,318	56,317	27,791	48,037	64,845	---
Other .....	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	---
Total Asia excl. Russia & China ....	168,560	174,540	174,080	170,834	172,330	---
Total count. reporting in 1929 excl. Russia and China .....	85,300	83,000	86,340	84,030	85,360	79,190
OCEANIA						
Australia .....	727,709	833,739	924,411	883,130	950,000	c/ 925,000
New Zealand .....	179,942	200,205	202,386	223,950	239,002	c/ 255,000
Other .....	100	100	100	100	100	
Total Oceania .....	907,751	1,034,044	1,126,897	1,117,190	1,189,102	1,180,000
Total count. report- ing in 1929 .....	907,651	1,033,944	1,126,797	1,117,090	1,189,002	1,180,000
Total all count. re- porting prewar to 1929 excl. Asiatic count. and Russia .....	2,285,064	2,379,776	2,556,490	2,577,306	2,693,081	2,685,835
Est. world total excl. Russia & China <u>i</u> /.....	2,761,000	2,903,000	3,089,000	3,100,000	3,217,000	

Compiled in the Division of Statistical and Historical Research. This table includes wool shorn in the spring in the northern hemisphere and that shorn in the last few months of the same calendar year in the southern hemisphere. Figures in parenthesis either interpolated or carried forward.

a/ Average for years 1909-13 whenever available, otherwise for any year or years within or near this period for which estimates are available. b/ Estimates based on exports alone or exports stocks and domestic consumption. c/ Estimates furnished by cable from the International Institute of Agriculture in Rome. d/ Estimates of the Yorkshire Observer. These figures have been used instead of official estimates as comparable estimates are available up to 1929. e/ Estimate based on sheep numbers at date nearest shearing. f/ Year 1916. g/ Estimates for Asiatic countries rough approximations only. (See note i). h/ Exports of sheep's wool only. i/ Totals subject to revision. Few countries publish official wool production figures. In the absence of official figures for most countries various estimates have been used. Some have been supplied by government representatives abroad, others are based on

Continued-

## THE WORLD SITUATION IN SHEEP AND WOOL, CONT'D

WOOL: Estimated world production in the grease, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1929, Cont'd.

## NOTES, CONT'D

sheep numbers at the date nearest shearing time. For some principal exporting countries, exports alone, or exports, stocks and domestic consumption have been used as representing production. In the case of some Asiatic countries rough commercial estimates have been used while the figures of the United States Department of Commerce or the National Association of Wool Manufacturers have been used for some countries.

Sources: For principal countries, other sources and methods of estimating not published for lack of space.

United States - Fleece average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1929, pulled wool average 1909-13, annual 1925-1929 official estimates of Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Canada - Average 1909-13, estimated by assuming the average yield per sheep to be 7 pounds and per lamb 4 pounds as furnished by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for recent years. As no separate statistics were given for sheep and lambs, the percentage of lambs has been assumed to be the same as the average for the years 1920-25, years 1925-1929 official estimates of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

United Kingdom - Average 1909-13, years 1925-1929, estimates are those of the Yorkshire Observer since more recent figures are available from it than from other sources. The figures of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries are as follows: Average 1909-13, 126,000,000 pounds; 1923, 99,000,000 pounds; 1924, 103,000,000 pounds.

France - Average 1909-13, years 1925 and 1926 official estimates published in the *Annuaire Statistique de la France* 1926. Year 1927, 1928 and 1929 see note e/.

Germany - Average 1909-13, estimated on basis of number of sheep multiplied by average weight used by the Verein Deutscher Wollkaemmer und Kammgarn-Spinner. 1925-1927 Acting Commercial Attache Douglas Miller, February 2, 1927. 1928 and 1929 Assistant Trade Commissioner A. Douglas Cook, January 31, 1928, Feb. 1, 1929.

Argentina - Average 1909-13 estimates furnished by Consul Henry Robertson quoted from "La Prensa" of August 18, 1919 - figures are based on exports and domestic consumption. Years 1925, 1926 and 1928 estimates of Buenos Aires Branch of First National Bank of Boston published in an intensive study entitled Wool Growing in Argentina. Estimate for 1927 based on exports, October-September, stocks and local consumption. Year 1929 estimate of First Nat'l Bank of Boston.

Uruguay - Average 1909-13, annual exports years 1910-14, *Anuario de Estadística Agrícola*. No estimates of stocks or domestic consumption available. Year 1925 Commercial Attache L. B. Clark, January 3, 1927. Years 1926 and 1927 Vice Consul Nathan Scarrett, October 19, 1928. 1928 Consul General C. Carrigan,

Continued -

## THE WORLD SITUATION IN SHEEP AND WOOL, CONT'D

WOOL: Estimated world production in the grease, average 1909-13, annual 1925-1929; cont'd

## NOTES, CONT'D

June 14, 1929. For 1929 see note c/.

Australia - Average 1909-13, official estimates calendar years 1909-11, years ending June 30, 1913, 1914. Years 1925-1927 revised official estimates which are on the average about 5 per cent above the unrevised estimates. In these figures the discrepancies in the returns by land-holders compared with those obtained by taking exports plus local consumption have been eliminated - Quarterly Summary Australian Statistics, September 1929. Year 1929 International Institute of Agriculture.

New Zealand - Average 1909-13, 1925 to 1928 estimates of Dalgety and Company. Year 1929 see note e/. The official estimates as published in New Zealand are for sheep shorn on farms only and are as follows: 1923, 165,913,524 pounds; 1924, 185,030,545; 1925, 173,402,764; 1926, 185,497,864; 1927, 194,837,524; 1928, 210,699,663.

Union of South Africa - Average 1909-13, exports October-September. Scoured wool changed to grease on basis of 60 per cent shrinkage. 1925 to 1929, Crop and Markets of the Union of South Africa, August 1929.

Russia - Year 1916 Economic Life, December 13, 1928. Supplement published by the Government organization called the Workers Peasant Inspection. Years 1925-29 figures published by the State Planning Board in the publication entitled Controlling Figures in the National Economy of U.S.S.R., 1929-30.

United States

The increasing production of wool in the United States placed the 1929 production of fleece wool alone at 308,947,000 pounds, an advance of 26 per cent over 1925 and about 13 per cent above average production for the years 1909-1913. With the increasing domestic production, the trend of imports of combing and clothing wool has been downward, although imports for 1929 were larger than in 1928. Last year wool consumption in the United States was about 11 per cent larger than in 1928, about 46 per cent of the wool consumed being domestic wool and 54 per cent foreign wool.

Wool consumption in the United States by mills reporting to the Bureau of the Census during 1929 amounted to 586,000,000 pounds (grease equivalent) compared with 538,000,000 pounds in 1928, and 510,000,000 in 1926. Consumption of domestic wool increased from 248,000,000 pounds in 1926 to 333,000,000 pounds in 1929. The consumption of wool in the United States has been declining rapidly since October, and amounted to only 32,000,000 pounds (grease equivalent) in December, compared with 46,000,000 pounds in November, 59,000,000 pounds in October, and 46,000,000 pounds in December 1928. The consumption during December 1929 was the smallest reported for any month since May 1926. Stocks of combing and clothing wools reported held by dealers and manufacturers in the United States on January 1, 1930 amounted to 209,000,000 pounds compared with 220,000,000 pounds on January 1, 1929 (grease equivalent).

(continued on page 277).

## THE WORLD SITUATION IN SHEEP AND WOOL, CONT'D

UNITED STATES: Imports of wool, unmanufactured, by countries, average 1909-1913, annual 1926-1929

Country from which imported	Year ended December 31				
	Average 1909-1913 a/ 1,000 pounds	1926 1,000 pounds	1927 1,000 pounds	1928 1,000 pounds	1929 preliminary 1,000 pounds
<u>Clothing wool</u>					
United Kingdom.....	31,159	4,084	4,616	2,326	2,271
Irish Free State....	b/	1	0	0	0
Argentina.....	22,407	2,126	2,596	2,066	1,815
Australia.....	17,221	3,726	4,439	6,305	6,089
New Zealand.....	4,453	954	569	1,869	2,237
Uruguay.....	4,204	698	407	232	1,306
Canada.....	159	1,451	2,873	2,238	1,028
Chile.....	123	901	1,046	2,016	1,530
Other countries....	3,320	1,281	915	856	2,211
Total imports....	83,046	15,222	17,461	18,408	18,488
<u>Combina wool</u>					
United Kingdom.....	14,328	20,190	17,560	14,099	10,198
Irish Free State....	b/	1	0	77	255
Canada.....	1,619	3,367	6,148	5,301	4,479
Argentina.....	933	31,729	14,993	11,622	14,458
Peru.....	843	719	1,136	1,808	987
New Zealand.....	69	17,498	4,897	17,729	8,486
Uruguay.....	65	31,972	16,421	6,430	20,712
Australia.....	47	47,462	34,950	20,042	20,104
British S. Africa..	10	12,613	5,208	4,067	2,801
Other countries....	1,157	3,157	1,426	1,252	1,230
Total imports....	19,071	168,708	102,791	72,627	83,710
<u>Carpet wool</u>					
China.....	32,306	22,871	48,275	54,206	52,715
United Kingdom....	23,115	46,768	39,062	33,023	31,445
Irish Free State....	b/	1,439	2,064	1,665	3,100
Russia in Europe..	15,675	1	31	0	0
Russia in Asia....	5,340	0	219	0	0
Argentina.....	3,935	6,480	10,000	9,177	24,110
British India.....	3,853	5,512	9,294	12,013	14,697
France.....	3,722	3,991	5,013	5,505	5,119
Germany.....	2,350	2,556	2,603	2,728	4,360
Turkey in Eu. & Asia	8,956	4,274	2,334	3,655	5,033
Palestine and Syria	c/	6,831	8,582	10,000	11,478
Other countries....	5,372	14,796	16,779	17,354	22,954
Total imports....	105,124	115,521	144,256	149,326	175,011

Continued-

## THE WORLD SITUATION IN SHEEP AND WOOL, CONT'D

UNITED STATES: Imports of wool, unmanufactured, by countries, average 1909-1913, annual 1926-1929, cont'd

Country from which imported	Year ended December 31				
	Average 1909-1913 a/	1926	1927	1928	1929 preliminary
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
<u>Hair of the Angora</u>					
<u>alpaca, etc.</u>					
United Kingdom..	796	2,909	101	566	458
Irish Free State..	b/	0	0	0	0
Peru.....	766	62	101	649	668
British S. Africa	17	3,896	1,047	512	734
Turkey in Europe..	14	3,799	1,274	d/ 2,104	d/ 1,180
China.....	7	42	211	214	94
Other countries...	115	118	45	148	82
Total imports.	1,717	10,816	2,779	4,193	3,156

Compiled from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States and official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/Year beginning July 1. b/ Included with United Kingdom prior to January 1, 1925. c/ Included with Turkey in Asia. d/ Includes Turkey in Asia.

The advance in United States imports of wool for cloth making in 1929 placed preliminary figures for that year 12 per cent higher than the 1928 total. The current figure about equaled the average imports during the years 1909-1913, but registered declines below 1926 and 1927 of 41.4 per cent and 15 per cent respectively. The decline of recent years in receipts from Australia was reflected in a further slight drop in the 1929 figures as against those of 1928. As against the imports of 1926, receipts of Australian wool in the United States for 1929 show a decline of 48.8 per cent. South American wools comprised the bulk of the increase in the 1929 total receipts over 1928 figures. Imports from Uruguay, the second most important source of United States wool imports, increased 321 per cent over the 1928 figures, while receipts from Argentina were up 12.3 per cent. The definite upward movement in carpet wool imports of recent years places the 1929 total 17.1 per cent above that of 1928.

Following the general course of world wool markets, prices of wool at Boston declined sharply in the early half of 1929, steadied in the early autumn, and resumed the downward movement in the latter part of the year. Prices of fine (64's) wools were from 24 to 26 per cent below those at the opening of the year, while the range in declines on the graded coarser than 64's was from 20 to 24 per cent. The margin of domestic prices over foreign prices was high throughout 1929 and the margin on medium wools was greater than on fine wools.

## THE WORLD SITUATION IN SHEEP AND WOOL, CONT'D

WOOL: Average price per pound for domestic territory wools on a scoured basis at Boston, January 1929 - February 1930

Date	64's and finer	58-60's	56's	48-50's	46's	36's 40's and 44's
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1929						
January 5	114	110	105	98	89	78
February 2	114	110	105	98	89	78
March 2	109	106	103	94	84	75
April 1	106	103	100	91	78	74
May 4	102	99	91	82	75	68
June 1	99	99	89	79	75	68
July 1	95	95	88	78	72	68
August 3	94	94	90	80	68	64
September 1	94	95	90	80	68	64
October 5	91	95	90	80	68	64
November 2	89	89	88	79	68	63
December 1	88	89	86	77	68	63
1930						
January 4	84	82	79	74	65	61
February 1	79	78	70	66	59	55

WOOL: Average price per pound for Australian and New Zealand wools on a scoured basis at Boston, January 1929 - February 1930 a/

	Australian				New Zealand		
	70's	64's	58-60's	56's	56-58's	48-50's	40-44's
	super	combing	combing	combing	super	super	super
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1929							
January 5	110	91	81	79	83	64	50
February 2	110	91	81	79	79	64	50
March 2	103	87	77	74	79	64	50
April 1	100	87	77	74	76	62	48
May 4	99	83	74	72	76	62	48
June 1	99	83	74	72	76	62	48
July 1	92	79	71	67	72	60	46
August 3	89	78	71	64	69	59	46
September 1	89	78	71	64	69	59	46
October 5	78	68	67	58	65	57	45
November 2	78	68	67	58	65	57	45
December 1	81	68	67	58	65	57	45
1930							
January 4	77	66	59	56	58	49	42
February 1	72	60	52	49	44	38	34

a/ Wools are quoted in bond at Boston subject to a duty of 31 cents per pound, clean content.

## THE WORLD SITUATION IN SHEEP AND WOOL, CONT'D

Principal exporting countriesAustralia

The wool sales were reopened at Sydney, New South Wales, on January 29 with prices fully 10 per cent lower than at the close of the first sales in January, according to a cable received by the Foreign Service of the Department of Agriculture from Consul McDonough at Sydney. There has been some slight improvement since that date coincident with some better inquiry at recent London sales. Prices fell gradually during most of 1929, following an almost continuous decline during the last half of 1928. At the opening of sales in September 1929, values were 30 to 35 per cent below opening prices of the previous season, according to "Country Life and Stock and Station Journal". The feature of the last 2 months of the year was the keen demand for finer grades. Competition was general, France, Germany, Japan, and England being the chief buyers. Japan's purchases, however, have been very considerably below those of last year. Sales at Sydney for the past 4 seasons have exceeded 1,000,000 bales.

Sales of wool in New South Wales for the first 6 months of the 1929-30 season aggregated only 434,000 bales, a decrease of 20 per cent as compared with 541,000 in 1928-29, and an average of 547,000 bales for the seasons 1925-26 to 1928-29. The reduction in sales this season is partly owing to the decision reached in October to curtail sales in Australia 33-1/3 per cent up to the end of the year, and continuing the selling season to August 15. However, owing to a rearrangement, Sydney sales were reduced only 22 per cent. During the last half of the season they are to be spread evenly until August 15.

Exports for the first 6 months of the present season, estimated at 1,120,000 bales, were 9 per cent below 1928-29. The United Kingdom and the United States were the only countries taking increased supplies compared with last season, according to data by countries for the first 5 months of the season. The quality of the clip is reported as slightly inferior to that of last season.

Disposals of wool in Australia during the first half (July-December) of the current season aggregated approximately 993,000 bales, a decrease of 19 per cent compared with last season. Disposals up to January 31, 1930 are reported at 1,248,000 bales against 1,543,000 bales last season for the same period. The weight per bale as estimated by the National Council of Wool Selling Brokers for this season to December 31 is only 309 pounds against 317 pounds last season, and 306 in 1927-28. Stocks on hand December 31, estimated at 1,258,000 bales, were 9 per cent above a year ago when they were 9 per cent above the average for the 5 preceding years. On January 1, 1930 they were estimated at 1,070,000 bales against 833,000 bales January 31, 1929. Approximately 75 per cent of the current clip of 925,000,000 pounds had been received into store up to the end of the year against 79 per cent of the clip of 950,000,000 last season. Last year

## THE WORLD SITUATION IN SHEEP AND WOOL, CONT'D

about 82 per cent of the clip was estimated as merino. The population of this kind of wool sold during recent seasons has been high compared with 1921-22, when it was only 71 per cent. The general run of merino wools was 30 per cent cheaper this season, fine and medium crossbreds only 20 to 25 per cent lower, and coarse crossbreds only 15 per cent lower, according to "Country Life and Stock and Station Journal."

The 1929-30 wool selling season opened in Sydney on September 9 with prices generally 30 to 33 per cent below those at the opening of the 1928-29 season on August 25, 1928. Faulty wools showed an even greater decline in price. Prices at the opening sale were the lowest since 1921. France was the principal purchaser. Italy, Belgium, and England bought fair quantities but Japan, Russia and America were not very active, although Japanese demand showed some improvement during the sales.

Wool prices continued to fall at Sydney during the week ended October 11, at which time offerings were reduced 25 per cent. Prices showed some recovery. On October 16 offerings were curtailed still further, making a total reduction of 33-1/3 per cent, and prices continued to recover with the average price per bale 10 per cent higher on October 19 than on October 12. Prices for the finest wools on October 30 were still 20 per cent under last year, and average wools were 30 per cent under October 1928. At this series of auctions, England was the principal purchaser, but Japan, Germany, Russia, Italy, Belgium, and Australian spinning mills were also active purchasers. The Sydney wool sales reopened on November 11 with prices somewhat higher than in October. Japanese competition was stronger than it has been for several weeks. Demand from England and the Continent was very good. Prices continued to advance until November 23, when they were about 10 per cent above the previous month. When the sales closed on December 19, however, prices had fallen to the level at the close of the previous sales October 30.

SYDNEY: Price per pound of greasy and scoured wool, September to December 1928 and 1929 a/

Sale date in 1929	First half of season	
	1928-29 season	1929-30 season
	Cents	Cents
September 9 - 18 .....	34.07	22.91
September 30 - October 6 .....	34.88	19.67
October 6 - 16 .....	32.85	21.49
October 17 - 24 .....	32.85	22.91
October 28 - 30 .....	33.46	23.32
November 11 - 18 .....	36.09	24.13
November 19- 26 .....	36.30	24.74
November 27 - December 4 .....	36.30	25.32
December 16 - 19 .....	36.90	22.30

Country Life and Stock and Station Journal, January 3, 1930.

a/ Price per pound calculated from average value per bale of greasy and scoured wool.

## THE WORLD SITUATION IN SHEEP AND WOOL, CONT'D

Australia(Cont'd)

The 1928-29 selling season was a difficult one compared with that of 1927-28, when sustained demand/uninterrupted selling resulted in quick sales with an upward trend in values, according to Dalgety's Annual Review for 1928-29. At no period of the wool year 1928-29 was confidence a strong feature in wool using centers. The successful maintenance of values during the first half of the season was due mainly to Japanese, French, and German buyers; but there was a steady falling away in the later stages. From August 25, 1928 to May 8, 1929 the total turnover at Sydney amounted to 1,116,742 bales. This is the highest on record and exceeded any previous season by over 30,000 bales. The gross value of the wool sold in Australia during the 1928-29 season was \$277,984,486 compared with \$296,241,676 in 1927-28, while the average value per bale was \$105.08 compared with \$133.22 in 1927-28.

Long before the prices being received by growers had reached the most unsatisfactory point in 1929 it was becoming apparent in the Commonwealth that the extent to which costs of wool production had increased was a serious matter, to which attention was drawn by the Federal Advisory Committee on the Pastoral Industry. The Committee drew up a comparison of wool values covering the years from 1907 to 1927. The results of the Committee's work indicated that the average value of wool increased about 87 per cent. Among the leading cost items, shed hands' wages with keep advanced about 128 per cent, station hands' wages with keep rose about 138 per cent, and the shearing rate went up about 78 per cent.

AUSTRALIA: Comparison of wool values and costs of labor,  
1907 to 1927.

Period	Average value of wool	Shearing rate	Shed hands' wages with keep	Station hands' wages with keep
	Cents per pound	Collars per 100 sheep	Dollars per week	Dollars per week
1907-1910 ..	17.74 to 21.80	5.35 to 5.84	6.08 to 7.30	4.87 to 6.03
1911-1916 ..	19.12	5.80	9.07	4.84 to 6.04
1917-1919 ..	36.61	6.96	13.93	11.14
1920-1921 ..	18.39 to 18.78	7.51	16.90	9.01
1922 .....	32.77	7.75	15.50	10.63
1922-1925 ..	46.54 to 49.90	8.75	17.46	11.98
1926 .....	32.44 to 33.96	9.73	19.38	13.50
1927 .....	37.01	9.96	19.95	13.30

Compiled by the Federal Advisory Committee on the Pastoral Industry and published in the Department of Overseas Bulletin, August 1929.

## THE WORLD SITUATION IN SHEEP AND WOOL, CONT'D

AUSTRALIA: Revised estimates of sheep and wool production in New South Wales, 1915-1929

Year ended June 30	Sheep at end of year	Sheep, shorn	Average weight of fleece	Revised esti- mates wool production in grease a/	Unrevised estimate of wool produc- tion a/
	Thousands	Thousands	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1915 .....	36,900	40,350	7.7	369,414	318,935
1916 .....	36,490	34,900	7.4	306,205	262,045
1917 .....	40,090	35,920	7.8	318,241	270,525
1918 .....	42,520	39,450	7.3	322,855	284,188
1919 .....	42,170	40,230	7.4	340,953	305,613
1920 .....	35,150	41,280	7.2	352,071	296,641
1921 .....	37,750	34,560	6.8	275,269	240,231
1922 .....	41,070	37,370	7.8	333,856	285,418
1923 .....	38,760	40,274	7.3	336,899	293,571
1924 .....	41,440	38,371	7.1	303,032	271,008
1925 .....	47,100	41,320	8.2	369,118	
1926 .....	53,860	45,550	8.1	402,490	
1927 ..... b/	55,930	51,880	8.8	499,322	
1928 ..... b/	50,510	43,730	7.5	443,860	
1929 .....		50,300	8.8	452,100	

Compiled by Government Statistician and quoted by Consul Dayle C. McDonough, Sydney, Australia. 1928 figures State Statistician T. Waites. "Country Life and Stock and Station Journal", September 7, 1928. Quarterly Statistical Bulletin, New South Wales, June 1929, page 38. Quarterly Summary Australian Statistics, Sept., 1929. a/ Includes pulled wool and wool exported on skins. b/ Estimate of December 31, 1927 is 48,920,000, and December 31, 1928, 52,700,000.

AUSTRALIA: Lambing returns year ending June 30, 1927 in New South Wales with comparisons and year ending December 31, 1927 and 1928

Year ended June 30	Ewes mated during year	Lambs marked during year	Lambs (under 1 year) sur- viving at end of year (June 30)	Proportion of lambs marked to ewes mated
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Per cent
1924-25 .....	18,193	12,001	11,142	66.0
1925-26 .....	19,941	13,100		65.7
1926-27 .....	18,897	12,630		66.8
Dec. 31, 1927 .....	20,150	10,830		53.7
Prel. 1928 .....		12,340		

Official Yearbook of New South Wales, 1925-26. "Country Life and Stock and Station Journal", September 7, 1928 and Consul Gen. E. M. Lawton, April 13, 1929. Quarterly Statistical Bulletin, New South Wales, June 1929, page 38.

## THE WORLD SITUATION IN SHEEP AND WOOL, CONT'D

AUSTRALIA: Causes of increase or decrease in number of sheep in New South Wales, 1916-1928

Twelve months ended	Lambs marked	Sheep and lambs slaughtered	Excess of imports (+) or exports (-)	Estimated number of deaths* (Balance)	Net increase (+) or decrease (-) for year	Sheep at end of year
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
June 30 -						
1916 .....	8,280	4,180	(-) 1,260	3,250	(-) 410	36,490
1917 .....	10,100	3,760	(+) 10	2,750	(+) 3,600	40,090
1918 .....	10,210	3,200	(-) 230	4,350	(+) 2,430	42,520
1919 .....	8,780	4,280	(-) 1,040	3,810	(-) 350	42,170
1920 .....	5,230	5,540	(-) 1,380	7,330	(-) 9,020	33,150
1921 .....	8,750	3,850	(+) 1,980	2,280	(+) 4,600	37,750
1922 .....	10,860	5,230	(+) 150	2,460	(+) 3,320	41,070
1923 .....	8,180	5,670	(-) 2,170	2,650	(-) 2,310	38,760
1924 .....	9,030	3,440	(-) 140	2,820	(+) 2,680	41,440
1925 .....	12,001	3,390	(-) 370	2,080	(+) 5,660	47,100
1926 .....	13,100	4,250	(-) 310	1,480	(+) 6,760	53,860
1927 .....	12,630	5,619	(-) 2,636	2,505	(+) 2,070	55,950
December 31 -						
1927 .....	10,830	5,580	(-) 3,170	7,720	(-) 5,710	48,920
1928 .....	12,840	4,320	(-) 1,150			52,700

"Country Life and Stock and Station Journal", September 7, 1928, page 19. Also official Yearbook of New South Wales, 1927-28. The figures in \* column from 1916 to 1926 represent a balance, and are rough approximations only. Quarterly Statistical Bulletin, New South Wales, June 1929, page 38.

AUSTRALIA: Number of sheep and lambing estimates in Queensland as of December 31, 1923-1929

Year	Number of sheep	Ewes mated	Lambs marked	Percentage of lambs to ewes mated
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Per cent
1923 .....	16,756	7,226	3,053	42.25
1924 .....	19,028	8,481	4,835	56.99
1925 .....	20,663	8,772	4,638	52.83
1926 .....	16,861	6,557	2,246	34.25
1927 .....	16,642	6,981	2,482	35.56
1928 .....	18,077			
1929 .....	18,509			

The Registrar General's Report on Livestock published in The Queenslander, November 29, 1923, page 9, June 13, 1929, page 10.

## THE WORLD SITUATION IN SHEEP AND WOOL, CONT'D

AUSTRALIA: Winter a/ lambing in South Australia, 1924 to 1929.

Year	Ewes mated	Lambs marked	Percentage marked to ewes mated
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per cent</u>
1924.....	2,400,089	1,473,945	61.41
1925.....	2,485,626	1,557,967	62.68
1926.....	2,399,199	1,519,576	60.00
1927.....	2,359,517	1,681,906	56.8
1928.....	2,338,000	1,551,840	53.0
1929 <u>b/</u> .....	2,207,000	1,170,755	41.7

a/ April-July. b/ About 209,000 were reserved for spring (Aug. to Oct.) lambing.

AUSTRALIA: Stocks of wool on hand at end of each month for seasons 1927-28 to 1929-30

At end of month	1927-28 clip			1928-29 clip			1929-30 clip		
	July-June			July-June			July - June		
	Bales	Average weight per bale in pounds <u>a/</u>	1,000 pounds	Bales	Average weight per bale in pounds <u>a/</u>	1,000 pounds	Bales	Average weight per bale in pounds <u>a/</u>	1,000 pounds
July....	83,313	<u>b/</u> 313	26,077	<u>c/</u> 54,900	<u>b/</u> 325	21,092	<u>a/</u> 68,565	<u>b/</u> 314	21,520
August....	375,325	<u>b/</u> 313	117,477	343,700	<u>b/</u> 325	111,703	348,252	<u>b/</u> 314	109,351
September..	355,164	<u>b/</u> 313	205,066	723,851	<u>b/</u> 325	255,002	729,872	<u>b/</u> 314	229,180
October...	372,117	312	272,101	1,087,500	323	351,265	1,089,396	311	338,890
November..	929,645	307	285,401	1,214,018	319	387,272	1,266,762	310	392,690
December..	873,800	306	267,385	1,150,800	317	367,105	2,250,000	<u>e/</u>	
January...	595,300	303	180,376	885,466	315	278,292			
February..	258,400	302	78,037	544,392	312	169,850			
March....	63,165	313	19,770	292,657	311	91,016			
April....	101,517	301	30,557	133,137	310	41,288			
May.....	92,240	304	28,041	91,406	310	29,264			
June.....	32,434	304	9,860	44,302	310	13,734			

Estimates of National Council of Wool Selling Brokers of Australia.

a/ Average weight per bale for the period July to the latest month named.

b/ Average weight for months July-September. c/ There was still 27,580 bales or 8,000,000 pounds of 1927-28 clip unsold in store at this date. d/ There was still 38,778 bales or 12,000,000 pounds of 1928-29 clip unsold in store at this date.

e/ Average weight per bale July-December 31 not available as yet.

## THE WORLD SITUATION IN SHEEP AND WOOL, CONT'D

AUSTRALIA: Sales of wool first six months of seasons 1909-10 to 1929-30 in New South Wales

July-December	Bales	July-December	Bales
1909-10 .....	416,526	1919-20 .....	357,639
1910-11 .....	459,102	1920-21 .....	88,124
1911-12 .....	481,110	1921-22 .....	373,796
1912-13 .....	456,739	1922-23 .....	410,037
1913-14 .....	523,544	1923-24 .....	349,359
Average 1909-10 to 1913-14 .....	466,164	1924-25 .....	362,588
1914-15 .....	125,572	1925-26 .....	534,957
1915-16 .....	376,851	1926-27 .....	548,458
1916-17 .....	250,801	1927-28 .....	564,240
1917-18 .....	189,709	1928-29 .....	540,759
1918-19 .....	323,449	1929-30 .....	433,771

Country Life and Stock and Station Journal, Sydney, December 27, 1929.

AUSTRALIA: Wool purchases made by local manufacturers, as reported by Dalgety and Company in 1913-14, years 1921-22 to 1928-29

Year	Quantity	Average net weight per bale	Total weight
	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>
1913-14 .....	79,767	322	25,691,000
1921-22 .....	138,072	323	44,599,000
1922-23 .....	164,372	313	51,448,000
1923-24 .....	141,931	315	44,705,000
1924-25 .....	113,492	321	36,433,000
1925-26 .....	164,530	313	51,498,000
1926-27 .....	194,031	315	61,119,765
1927-28 .....	188,514	304	57,308,256
1928-29 .....	180,205	311	56,043,755

Compiled from Dalgety and Company, Annual Reviews.

## THE WORLD SITUATION IN SHEEP AND WOOL, CONT'D

AUSTRALIA: Receipts of wool, disposals and stocks of 1929-30 clip, with comparisons up to December 31 a/

Item	July 1 - December 31			
	1926-27 clip	1927-28 clip	1928-29 clip	1929-30 clip
	Dec. 31, 1926	Dec. 31, 1927	Dec. 31, 1928	Dec. 31, 1929
Receipts into store.....	Bales b/ 2,211,413	Bales b/ 2,130,500	Bales b/ 2,372,800	b/ Bales 2,251,000
Offered at auction.....	1,191,852	1,220,628	1,225,094	
Sold at auction.....	1,100,693	1,145,900	1,104,600	
Sold privately ex-catalogue...	63,935	59,419	79,105	
Skin wools sold privately....	23,345	24,303	18,605	
Other private sales .....	6,738	11,632	6,727	
Total sold .....	1,194,711	1,241,233	1,209,084	974,000
Total shipped .....	18,121	15,741	12,885	18,000
Total sold and shipped....	1,212,832	1,257,000	1,221,900	
Passed in wool in store .....	23,294		34,566	
Unoffered wool in store ....	975,287	856,483	1,116,277	
Total in store.....	998,581	873,800	1,150,800	1,258,000

a/ Statements compiled by National Council of Wool Selling Brokers of Australia.

b/ Average weight per bale for months July-December in pounds was 320 in 1926-27, 306 in 1927-28, 317 in 1928-29 and 310 for July-November 1929-30.

AUSTRALIA: Receipts of wool into store, disposals and amounts in store at end of season, July-June, 1923-24 to 1928-29 a/

Items	Seasons July 1 - June 30					
	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
Received into store.....	Bales 1,766,601	Bales 2,009,904	Bales 2,241,056	Bales b/ 2,508,400	Bales b/ 2,446,780	Bales b/ 2,590,48
Offered at auction .....	1,669,947	1,590,736	2,142,129	2,396,278	2,314,087	2,598,45
Re-offered at auction....	21,353	17,567	45,988		29,656	76,71
Sold at auction.....	1,525,586	1,288,527	1,989,679	2,253,789	2,179,578	2,390,75
Sold privately ex-catalogue.....	124,850	134,185	137,746	130,657	122,829	174,97
Skin wool sold privately	31,098	21,920	26,463	43,255	44,913	32,93
Other private sales .....	18,002	14,088	13,591	18,196	33,722	16,41
Total sales .....	1,699,536	1,508,720	2,167,434	2,450,897	2,381,042	2,615,07
Unoffered wool shipped....	19,558	43,828	31,744	27,181	28,512	20,43
Passed in wool shipped....	3,068	11,392	8,409	4,870	4,792	10,67
Total shipments....	22,626	55,220	40,143	32,051	33,304	31,11
Total sales & shipments	1,722,162	1,563,940	2,207,577	2,482,900	2,414,346	2,646,18
Held in store passed in..	12,360	100,303	12,744	5,700	8,770	14,13
Held in store unoffered..	31,579	405,661	20,675	19,726	23,664	30,16
Total in store.....	44,439	c/ 505,964	33,419	25,400	32,434	44,30

a/ Statements compiled by the National Council of Wool Selling Brokers of Australia. Dalgety's Annual Review 1924. "Country Life and Stock and Station Journal", Sydney, July 17, 1925, July 16, 1926, page 26, July 13, 1928, July 12, 1929. Weekly Wool Chart, July 21, 1927, page 229. b/ Average weight of bale for season July-June was 313 in 1926-27 and 304 in 1927-28, and 310 in 1928-29. c/ Wool sales were suspended in May 1925.

## THE WORLD SITUATION IN SHEEP AND WOOL, CONT'D

AUSTRALIA: Exports of wool, unmanufactured, by countries,  
average 1909-13, annual 1926-1929

Country to which exported	Year ended June 30				
	Average 1909-13 <u>a/</u>	1926	1927	1928	1929
	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>
<u>Greasy</u>					
United Kingdom .....	212,004	256,078	211,867	196,103	211,300
France .....	149,835	224,053	174,426	140,914	172,007
Germany .....	106,345	65,801	97,809	95,402	99,933
Belgium .....	55,144	54,502	76,391	76,033	99,696
United States .....	15,436	61,318	41,446	27,039	19,154
Japan .....	7,263	59,422	78,914	106,399	101,092
Austria .....	<u>b/</u> 5,100	39	65	0	43
Italy .....	4,381	34,174	23,136	34,691	40,104
Other countries .....	1,282	3,443	2,738	10,419	20,011
Total exports ...	556,840	768,930	712,342	688,845	763,340
<u>Scoured and washed <u>c/</u></u>					
United Kingdom .....	31,762	32,476	29,938	19,115	24,316
France .....	16,069	9,453	10,079	9,193	5,464
Germany .....	12,177	1,776	5,321	7,004	3,535
Belgium .....	7,468	3,296	5,740	6,267	6,988
Italy .....	226	308	295	395	545
Japan .....	66	767	795	1,045	1,418
United States .....	66	1,088	305	772	877
Other countries .....	171	919	736	4,425	3,558
Total exports ....	68,005	50,083	53,209	53,851	<u>d/</u> 47,201

Compiled from "Trade Customs and Excise Revenue of the Commonwealth of Australia" 1909-13, 1926-1928, and "Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics", 1929.

a/ Year ended December 31. b/ Austria-Hungary. c/ Excludes tops. d/ Excludes washed.- Scoured only in 1927-28, 53,851,000 pounds.

In next week's issue of "Foreign Crops and Markets" the feature will be Part II of "THE WORLD SITUATION IN SHEEP AND WOOL". In that number there will be discussed details covering production conditions in important countries other than Australia and the United States. Attention will be given also to the wool imports of the important European consuming countries, and to the general international trade situation.

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## WINTER WHEAT: Acreage, average 1909-1913, annual 1927-1930

Country	Average 1909- 1913	1927	1928	1929	1930	Per cent 1930 is of 1929
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Per cent
United States .....	a/ 32,702	43,373	47,317	43,820	43,690	102.0
Canada .....	a/ 1,019	979	1,033	885	809	91.4
Bulgaria .....	b/ 2,409	2,633	2,744	2,619	2,875	109.8
Rumania .....	a/b/ 9,515	7,017	7,281	7,462	6,549	87.8
Italy b/ .....	11,793	12,295	12,263	11,803	11,752	99.6
France .....	b/ 16,500	12,976	12,802	12,673	12,608	99.5
Algeria c/ .....	3,521	3,336	3,311	3,284	3,484	106.1
Tunis .....	1,310	1,377	2,011	1,730	1,730	100.0
India d/ .....	29,224	30,472	30,632	30,409	29,319	96.4
Total 9 countries	107,993	114,458	119,394	113,685	112,816	99.2

a/ Four-year average. b/ Total acreage. c/ February estimate. Final estimate for 1929 was 3,722,000 acres. d/ First estimate.

## BREAD GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1926-1929

Crop and countries reported in 1929 a/	Average 1909- 1913	1926	1927	1928	1929	Per cent 1929 is of 1928
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
<b>WHEAT</b>						
United States .....	690,108	831,040	878,374	914,876	806,508	88.2
Canada .....	197,119	407,136	479,665	566,726	299,520	52.9
Total N. America (4)	898,908	1,248,769	1,370,149	1,492,800	1,117,739	74.9
Europe (28) .....	1,346,860	1,209,000	1,273,526	1,407,746	1,399,762	99.4
Africa (4) .....	92,047	89,976	105,555	104,469	117,255	112.2
Asia (4) .....	387,827	379,020	389,635	336,761	372,754	110.7
Total N. Hemis. (40)	2,725,642	2,926,765	3,138,865	3,341,776	3,007,500	90.0
Southern Hemis. (4)	250,515	397,823	372,578	482,913	282,670	58.5
Total above coun. (44) .....	2,976,157	3,324,588	3,511,443	3,824,689	3,290,170	86.0
Est. world total ex Russia & China ..	3,401,000	3,426,000	3,661,000	3,943,000	3,415,000	86.6
<b>RYE</b>						
United States .....	36,093	40,795	58,164	43,366	40,629	93.7
Canada .....	2,094	12,179	14,951	14,618	13,161	90.0
Europe (24) .....	975,506	751,596	812,443	901,139	901,005	100.0
Total N. Hemis. (26)	1,013,693	804,570	885,558	959,123	954,795	99.5
Argentina .....	640	3,268	6,614	7,666	4,370	57.0
Total above c. (27)	1,014,333	807,838	892,172	966,789	959,165	99.2
Est. world total ex Russia & China....	1,025,000	821,000	903,000	975,000	969,000	

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

## FEED GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1926-1929

Crop and countries reported in 1929 <sup>a/</sup>	Average 1909-1913	1926	1927	1928	1929	Per cent 1929 is of 1928
<b>BARLEY</b>	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	<b>Per cent</b>
United States .....	184,812	184,905	265,882	357,487	307,105	85.9
North America (2) ..	230,037	284,892	362,820	493,878	409,418	82.9
Europe (23) .....	693,955	667,472	653,099	736,463	804,298	109.2
Est. European total excl. Russia .....	701,000	674,000	659,000	743,000	810,000	109.0
North Africa (4) ...	103,667	71,679	84,883	111,375	103,497	92.9
Asia (3) .....	133,027	135,095	133,119	129,339	142,014	109.8
Total N. Hemis. (37)	1,160,736	1,159,138	1,233,921	1,471,055	1,459,227	99.2
Southern Hemis. (4) ..	7,011	20,812	16,382	18,782	18,134	96.5
Total above c. (41)	1,167,747	1,179,950	1,250,303	1,489,837	1,477,361	99.2
Est. N.H. total ex. Russia & China ..	1,407,000	1,395,000	1,435,000	1,671,000	1,660,000	99.3
Est. world total ex. Russia & China ...	1,425,000	1,442,000	1,478,000	1,717,000		
<b>OATS</b>						
United States .....	1,143,407	1,246,848	1,182,594	1,439,407	1,238,654	86.1
North America (2) ..	1,495,097	1,630,264	1,622,307	1,891,560	1,521,492	80.4
Europe (27) .....	1,886,574	1,800,033	1,705,424	1,836,351	1,992,662	108.5
Est. European total excl. Russia .....	1,931,000	1,845,000	1,739,000	1,881,000	2,038,000	108.3
North Africa (3) ...	17,631	11,594	13,411	18,506	21,130	114.2
Syria and Lebanon ..	175	1,481	1,215	530	718	135.5
Total N. Hemis. (33)	3,399,277	3,443,372	3,342,357	3,746,947	3,536,002	94.4
Southern Hemis. (4) ..	83,170	79,929	66,230	80,473	83,125	103.3
Total above c. (37)	3,482,447	3,523,301	3,408,587	3,827,420	3,619,127	94.6
Est. N.H. total excl. Russia & China ..	3,474,000	3,516,000	3,398,000	3,820,000	3,609,000	94.5
Est. world total ex. Russia and China	3,581,000	3,621,000	3,490,000	3,926,000		
<b>CORN</b>						
United States .....	2,712,364	2,692,217	2,763,093	2,818,901	2,622,189	93.0
North America (4) ..	2,869,268	2,794,353	2,853,516	2,913,877	2,693,208	92.4
Europe (11) .....	566,788	638,505	467,568	366,684	628,802	171.5
Est. European total excl. Russia .....	581,000	654,000	485,000	381,000	644,000	169.0
Africa (4) .....	5,526	10,566	9,081	12,247	12,018	98.1
Asia (2) .....	(39,900)	110,584	102,907	69,201	64,232	92.8
Total N. Hemis. (21)	3,481,482	3,554,008	3,433,072	3,362,009	3,398,260	101.1
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. Russia .....	3,693,000	3,807,000	3,679,000	3,622,000	3,666,000	101.2
Est. world total excl. Russia .....	4,138,000	4,476,000	4,339,000	4,214,000		

<sup>a/</sup> Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

## FEED GRAINS: Movement from principal exporting countries

Item	Net exports for year		Shipments 1930, week ended a/			Net movement as far as reported		
	1927-28	1928-29	Feb. 8	Feb. 15	Feb. 22	July 1 to and incl.	1928-29	1929-30
<b>BARLEY, EXPORTS:</b>								
<u>Year beginning</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>		<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>
<u>July 1</u>								
United States	36,580	56,996	18	342	68	Feb. 22	49,215	18,667
Canada .....	25,128	38,668				Jan. 31	28,721	6,145
Argentina ....	11,598 <sup>b/</sup>	8,458 <sup>b/</sup>	83			Feb. 8	1,237 <sup>b/</sup>	3,558 <sup>b/</sup>
Danubian								
count. <sup>b/</sup> ....	27,243	19,408	25			Feb. 8	17,133	54,225
Total .....	100,548	123,530					96,336	82,595
<b>OATS, EXPORTS:</b>								
<u>Year beginning</u>								
<u>July 1</u>								
United States	9,621	16,302	27	37	41	Feb. 22	12,777	6,703
Canada .....	7,424	19,532				Jan. 31	13,470	3,482
Argentina ....	28,751 <sup>b/</sup>	24,102 <sup>b/</sup>	682			Feb. 8	8,814 <sup>b/</sup>	9,175 <sup>b/</sup>
Danubian								
count. <sup>b/</sup> ....	878	49	0			Feb. 8	49	985
Total .....	46,674	59,985					35,110	20,345
	Net exports for year		Shipments 1930, week ended a/			Net movement as far as reported		
	1927-28	1928-29	Feb. 8	Feb. 15	Feb. 22	Nov. 1 to and incl.	1928-29	1929-30
<b>CORN, EXPORTS:</b>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>		<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>
<u>Year beginning</u>								
<u>November 1</u>								
United States	20,558	41,636	177	160	129	Feb. 22	27,828	3,093
Danubian								
count. <sup>b/</sup> ....	15,266	531	206			Feb. 8	111	12,506
Argentina ....	268,685 <sup>b/</sup>	206,817 <sup>b/</sup>	3,789 <sup>b/</sup>	3,607 <sup>b/</sup>	2,677 <sup>b/</sup>	Feb. 22	46,761	52,434
Union of								
South Africa	23,809 <sup>c/</sup>	22,457 <sup>c/</sup>	129			Feb. 8	4,500 <sup>c/</sup>	4,286 <sup>c/</sup>
<b>IMPORTS:</b>								
<u>Year beginning</u>								
<u>November 1</u>							Nov.-Jan.	Nov.-Jan.
United States	1,436	349					103	149
Total exp.								
less U. S.								
imports ....	326,880	271,092					79,097	72,170

Compiled from official and trade sources. <sup>a/</sup> The weeks shown in these columns are nearest to the date shown. <sup>b/</sup> Trade sources. <sup>c/</sup> Unofficial reports of exports to Europe for South and East Africa.

FEED GRAINS: Weekly average price per bushel of corn, oats, and  
barley at leading markets a/

Week ended		Corn								Oats		Barley	
		Chicago				Buenos Aires				Chicago		Minneapolis	
		No. 3 Yellow		Futures		Futures				No. 3 White		No. 2	
		1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929
		Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Nov.	29	84	87	85	88	96	75	84	71	46	45	63	61
Dec.	6	83	88	84	90	94	75	81	73	47	46	63	62
	13	82	88	90	97	94	74	80	72	47	45	62	59
	20	83	87	91	96	97	73	80	71	46	44	61	58
	27	85	89	91	99	97	73	82	71	46	46	62	58
		1928	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930
Jan.	3	85	85	91	96	97	72	81	72	46	44	60	59
	10	87	85	93	95	98	68	83	67	47	45	62	59
	17	94	87	100	95	100	67	88	66	50	45	66	57
	24	97	86	102	93	103	65	90	65	52	45	63	57
	31	97	83	101	91	101	64	89	65	52	44	70	57
Feb.	7	95	83	99	91	100	63	88	63	52	44	71	57
	14	94	84	99	92	89	63	88	63	51	45	71	58
	21	94	81	99	89	88	62	88	62	49	43	69	56

a/ Cash prices are daily weighted averages of reported sales; future prices are simple averages of daily quotations.

INDIA: Rice production, 1925-26 to 1929-30.

Year	Production
	<u>1,000 pounds</u>
1925-26 .....	68,850,880
1926-27 .....	66,483,200
1927-28 .....	63,244,160
1928-29 .....	70,972,160
1929-30 .....	69,101,326

GRAINS: Exports from the United States, July 1-February 22, 1928-29 and 1929-30

PORK: Exports from the United States, January 1-February 22, 1929 and 1930

Commodity	July 1-Feb. 22		Week ending			
	1928-29	1929-30	Feb. 1	Feb. 8	Feb. 15	Feb. 22
GRAINS:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>
Wheat <u>a/</u> .....	77,855	72,202	1,593	2,380	1,422	573
Wheat flour <u>b/</u> .....	33,822	40,086	1,377	395	714	738
Rye .....	8,545	2,415	9	1	10	7
Corn .....	28,572	5,493	186	177	160	129
Oats .....	8,931	4,149	24	27	37	41
Barley <u>a/</u> .....	48,838	18,531	137	18	342	68
PORK:	Jan. 1 - Feb. 22					
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
Hams and shoulders, inc. Wiltshire sides...	13,062	12,882	707	838	1,095	1,003
Bacon, inc. Cumberland sides .....	21,215	22,698	3,947	2,096	3,546	3,230
Lard .....	132,231	117,949	14,234	14,592	14,734	15,332
Pickled pork .....	4,519	3,643	127	196	301	154

Compiled from official records, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. a/ Included this week: Pacific ports wheat 113,000 bush., flour 45,200 bbls., San Francisco barley 68,000 bush., rice 42,000 lbs. b/ Includes milled in bond from Canadian wheat, in terms of wheat.

WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: Shipments from principal exporting countries

Country	Total shipments or exports		Shipments, week ending			Net movement from July as far as reported		
	1927-28	1928-29 <u>a/</u>	Feb. 8	Feb. 15	Feb. 22	To and incl. <u>Date</u>	1928-29	1929-30
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000
	<u>bush.</u>	<u>bush.</u>	<u>bush.</u>	<u>bush.</u>	<u>bush.</u>		<u>bush.</u>	<u>bush.</u>
North America <u>b/</u>	452,423	499,942	6,136	5,203	5,540	Feb. 22	360,435	197,163
Canada, 4 mar- kets <u>c/</u> .....	333,335	458,649	1,414	2,262	1,345	" "	361,710	131,280
United States .	206,259	163,687	2,775	2,136	1,111	" "	102,537	107,142
Argentina .....	178,135	216,722	2,416	2,805	3,016	" "	107,958	123,113
Australia .....	72,962	107,937	2,056	1,592	2,064	" "	61,232	37,692
Russia .....	5,408	8	696	1,096	136	" "	8	2,184
Danube & Bul. <u>d/</u>	32,847	33,842	16	272	96	" "	2,046	15,808
British India ..	15,668	21,739	0	0	0	" "	5,581	128
Total <u>f/</u> .....	757,443	836,712	11,320	10,968	10,852		537,262	376,088

Compiled from official and trade sources.

a/ Preliminary. b/ Bradstreet's, weeks ending Thursday, includes flour converted at 4.5 bushels per barrel. c/ Fort William, Port Arthur, Vancouver and Prince Rupert. d/ Hungary, Yugoslavia, Rumania and Bulgaria. e/ Net imports.

f/ Total of trade figures, including North America as reported by Bradstreets.

BUTTER: Prices in London, Berlin, Copenhagen and New York, in cents per pound  
(Foreign prices by weekly cable)

Market and item	Feb. 28, 1929	Feb. 20, 1930	Feb. 27, 1930
	Cents	Cents	Cents
New York, 92 score .....	50.00	35.00	34.00
Copenhagen, official quotation ..	37.68	34.52	34.52
Berlin, 1a quality .....	37.38	33.49	33.49
London: a/			
Danish .....	40.19	37.58	37.37
Dutch, unsalted .....	43.45	39.54	37.80
New Zealand .....	36.93	31.72	31.50
New Zealand, unsalted .....	39.32	35.20	34.33
Australian .....	36.93	30.85	30.52
Australian, unsalted .....	38.24	31.72	31.07
Argentine, unsalted .....	36.72	31.28	29.76

Quotations converted at par of exchange. a/ Quotations of following day.

EUROPEAN LIVESTOCK AND MEAT MARKETS  
(By weekly cable)

Market and item	Unit	Week ended		
		Feb. 27 1929	Feb. 19 1930	Feb. 26, 1930
GERMANY:				
Receipts of hogs, 14 markets ..	Number	67,552	62,173	63,704
Prices of hogs, Berlin .....	\$ per 100 lbs.	16.26	16.64	16.42
Price of lard, tcs., Hamburg ..	"	14.15	12.60	12.31
UNITED KINGDOM:				
Hogs, certain markets, England	Number	14,913	10,578	12,202
Prices at Liverpool:				
Prime steam western lard a/ ..	\$ per 100 lbs.	13.58	12.17	12.06
American short cut green hams	"	20.86	23.03	22.59
American green bellies .....	"	18.47	18.03	17.81
Danish Wiltshire sides .....	"	25.42	23.90	23.90
Canadian green sides .....	"	b/	23.03	23.25

a/ Friday quotation. b/ No quotation.

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